

Study No. 105

**IMPACT OF NREGA ON WAGE RATES, FOOD
SECURITY AND RURAL URBAN MIGRATION
IN MADHYA PRADESH**



AGRO- ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE FOR MADHYA PRADESH AND CHHATTISGARH
Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (M.P.)

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IMPACT OF NREGA ON WAGE RATES, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL URBAN MIGRATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

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PREFACE

The present study entitled “Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration in Madhya Pradesh” has been assigned by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture Government of India to this centre under the close coordination of Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation, Bangalore

The study comprises of 200 beneficiaries (NREGA house holds) and 50 non-beneficiaries (others house holds) of different districts (Morena, Chhindwara, Dhar, Sagar and Sidhi) of Madhya Pradesh.

The study revealed that the level of engagement of the Gram Sabha is very low as far as planning for NREGA is concerned. Nevertheless plans are being prepared for the scheme in each Panchayat. Inadequate planning is leading to inability of the Panchayats to take up more activities resulting deficient response (in terms of number of days of work provided or delay in providing works) to the demand for work raised by the community. There is also a need to look at the plans from an integrated perspective where the works of NREGA can be converged with other line departments. As of now, convergence is driven only by the directives from the state government. There is also need to involve agricultural scientist, thinkers and planners in policy implication at bottom level. This program should tune up with Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan for effective and efficient implementation.

The present study was conducted by Dr. N. Khan, Mr. A Dangi, and Dr. Deepak Rathi of this Centre. They have respectively done field investigation, tabulation and analysis, and interpretation and drafting of the report. I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to them and their team members namely; Mr. Shrikant Upadhye, Mr. C.K. Mishra, Mr. S.C. Meena, Mr. Dushyant Kumar and Mr. Ravi Singh Chouhan for their untiring efforts in bringing this innovative study to its perfect shape.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to the Coordinator of this study Prof. Pramod Kumar, Head Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore for provided necessary guidelines and time to time suggestions through e-mails for conducting the study.

On behalf of the Centre, I express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. V.S. Tomar, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S.S. Tomar, Director Research Services and Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur for providing all facilities and help during various stages in successful completion of this study of high importance.

I express my sincere thanks to Smt. Rashmi Arun Shami Chief Executive Officer (State), Shri Abhay Verma CEO(Morena),Dr. Shri Niwas Sharma CEO(Chhindwara),Shri Deepak Singh CEO(Dhar), Shri R. K. Tripathi CEO(Sagar) and Shri Z. U. Sheikh CEO (Sidhi) and their field staff for providing not only secondary data but also extending help in collection of field data from the selected respondents .

I hope the findings and suggestions made in the study would be useful to policy makers of the states and Govt. of India

Date : 26.12.2012
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was passed by the Lok Sabha on 23rd August 2005 and by the Rajya Sabha on 24th August 2005, received the assent of president on 5th September 2005 and became the NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT 2005. The NREGA was launched by the Prime Minister on February 02, 2006 from the state of Andhra Pradesh (Gram Panchayat Bandla palli; District Anantpur). The ongoing programmes of Sampurn Grameen Rozgar Yojna (SGRY) and National food for Work programme (NFFWP) were subsumed with this programme.

The NREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme for rural household. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members (above the age of 18 years) of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs 100 per day. It has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2nd October 2009.

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended second phase to 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1, 2007 and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15, 2007). The remaining districts have been notified in phase three under the NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, NREGA covers all the 593 districts in India.

The outlay was Rs 11,000 crores in 2006-2007 and has been rising steeply to Rs 39,100 crores in 2009-2010. Dr. Jean Dreze (2006) a Belgium born economist has been a major influence on this project.

The Scheme in the last four year of its existence has brought in a noticeable change in the rural existence areas with regard to employment opportunities nature of works, systems and procedures in work opportunities. About 4,49,40,870 rural households were provided jobs under NREGA during 2008-09 with a national average of 48 working days per household.

Box 1.1 Goals of the NREGA

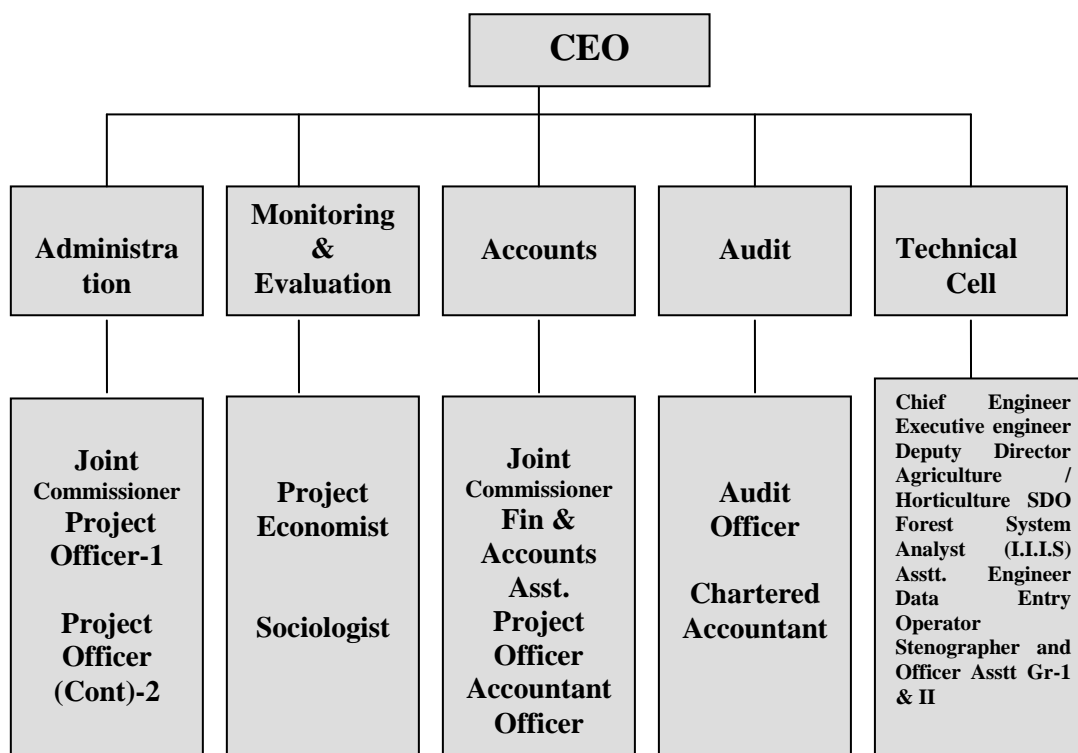
- 1) Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fall-back employment-source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate
- 2) Growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy. Through the process of providing employments on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. Effectively implemented NREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty.
- 3) Empowerment of rural poor through the processes of a rights-based law.
- 4) New ways of doing business, as a model of a governance reform anchored the principles of transparency and grass root democracy.

1.1 Salient features of the Act

The Salient features of the Act are as follows:

- 1) Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat.
- 2) The Gram Panchayat after due verification issue a job card. The job card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA and is free of cost.
- 3) The job card should be issued within 15 days of application.
- 4) A job card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.
- 5) The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days.
- 6) Employment will be given 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the act, has to be paid liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.
- 7) Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 Km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 Km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.
- 8) Wages are to be paid according to the minimum wages act 1948 for agricultural laborers in the State, unless the centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs 60/per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.
- 9) Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.

STATE LEVEL STRUCTURE



Responsibilities at the State level:

1. State Government

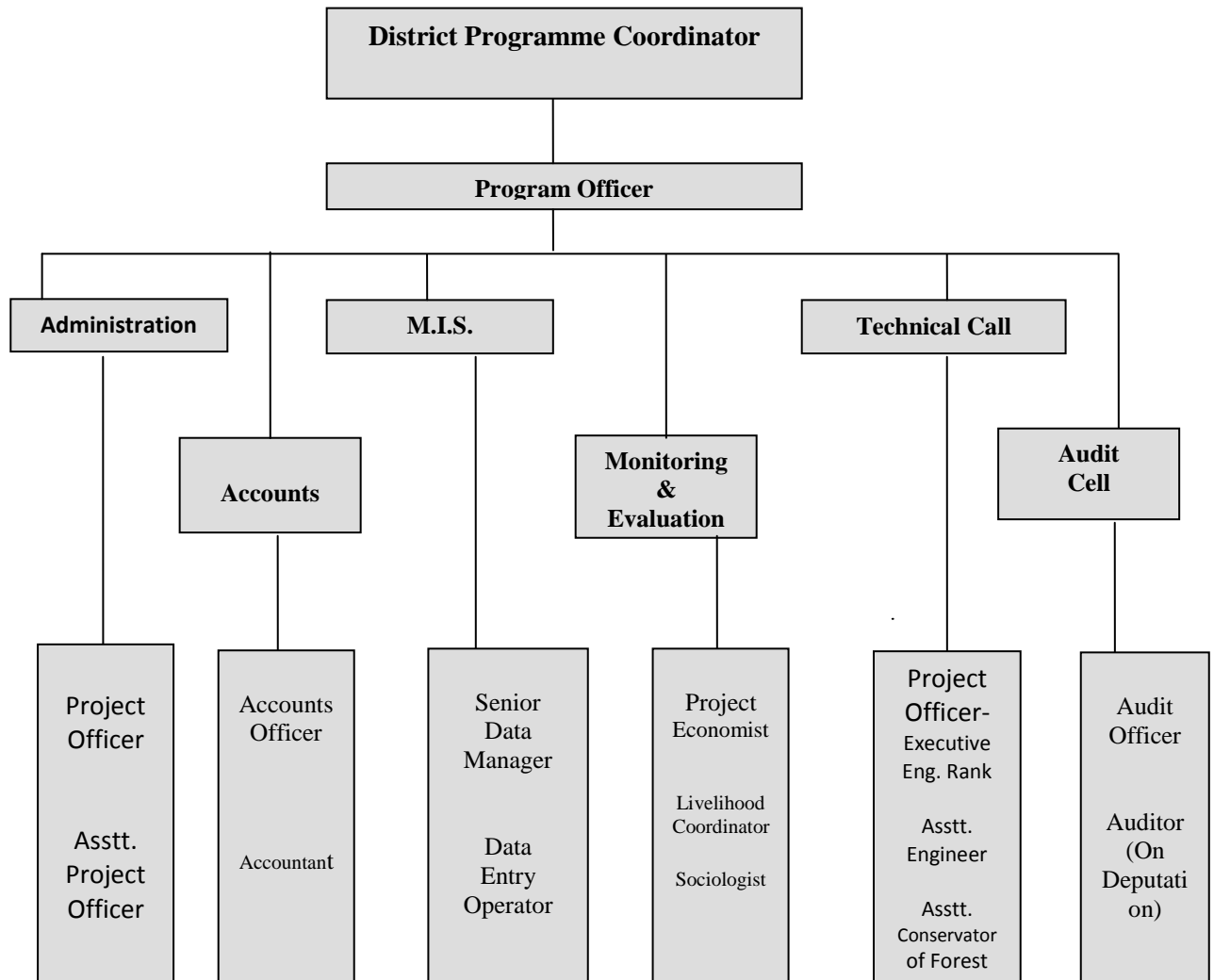
- Preparing Annual Plans for the state
- Ensuring state share for the implementation of NREGS in state
- Ensuring smooth fund flow to the districts

2. M.P. State Employment Guarantee Council

- Periodically review, supervise and monitor the implementation of the Scheme;
- Widely publicize the Scheme, and
- Advise the concerned Government on all matters concerning the implementation of the Act from time to time in their areas.
 - On all matters concerning the Scheme and its implementation in the state;
 - Determining the preferred workers; reviewing the monitoring and redressed mechanisms from time to time and recommending improvement;
 - Providing the widest possible dissemination of information about this Act and the Schemes under it. Monitoring and implementation of this Act and the Schemes in the State and coordinating such implementation with the Central Council; preparing the annual report to be laid before the State Legislature by the State Government; any other duty or function as may be assigned to it by the Central Council or the State Government.

Fig. 1.1: Structure at State Level and Responsibility of State Government in NREGA

DISTRICT LEVEL STRUCTURE

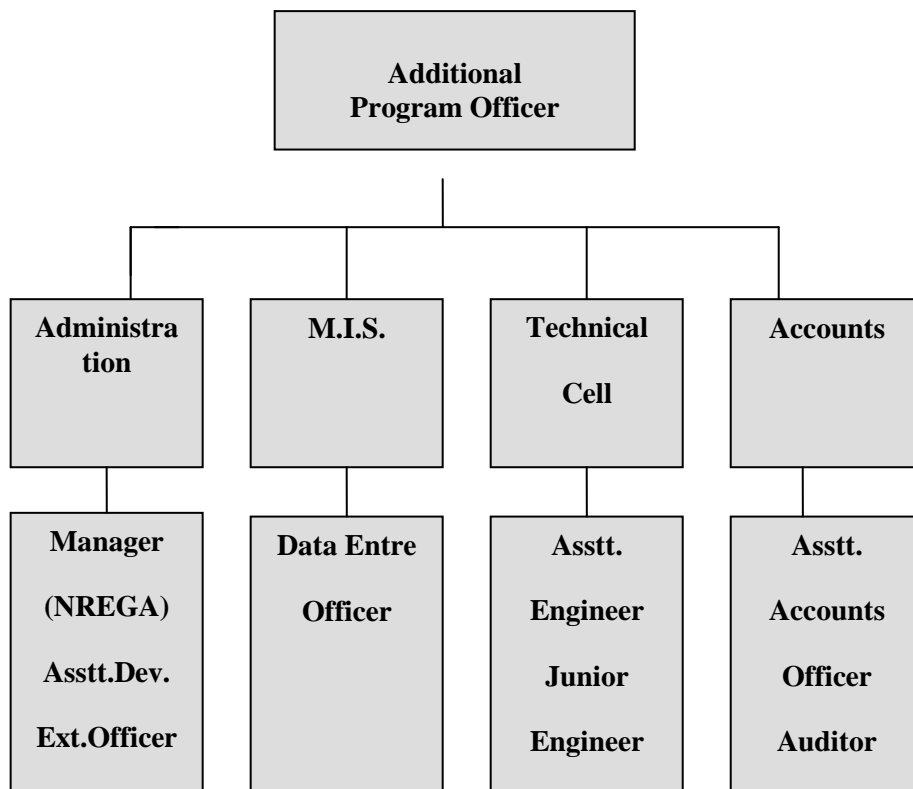


Responsibilities of District Level (District Programme Coordinator)

- Consolidate Plan proposals of intermediate Panchayats to submit to district Panchayat. Prepare a Labour Budget for sanction by District Panchayat
- Will accord administrative and technical sanction
- Overall responsibility for implementation
- Coordinate with Programme Officers
- Review, monitor supervise
- Redress grievances
- To assist intermediate Panchayat

Fig. 1.2: Structure at District Level and Responsibility of District Programme Coordinator in NREGA

BLOCK LEVEL STRUCTURE



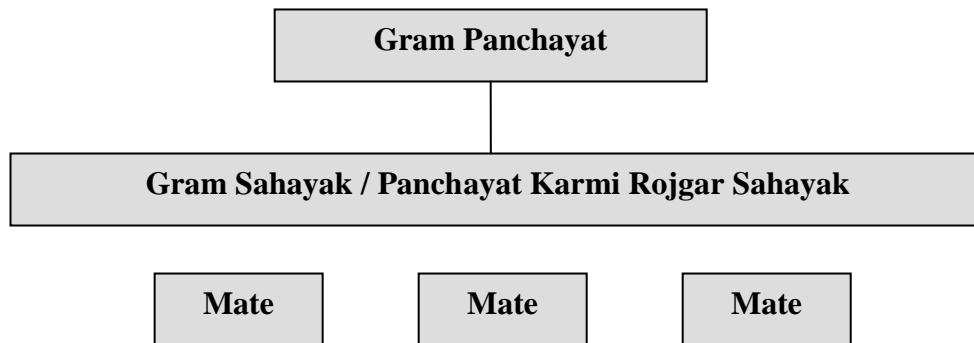
Responsibilities of Jannpad Level-(Programme Officer)

- Match demand with employment opportunities
- Prepare block plan and approval from intermediate Panchayat
- Monitoring of Projects
- Sanction and payment of unemployment allowance
- Ensure prompt and fair payment of wages
- Ensure regular social audit
- Handle complaints
- Any other functions assigned

Fig. 1.3: Structure at Block Level and Responsibility of Block Level Programme Officer in NREGA

- 10) At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme.
- 11) Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided.
- 12) The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the Gram Sabha and approved by Zila Panchayat.

VILLAGE LEVEL STRUCTURE



Gram Panchayat Level responsibilities

- Register the household,
- Issue Job Card
- Register Demand of Work
- Allotment of employment opportunities within 15 days (To execute at least fifty percent of the works in terms of cost in its area)

Fig. 1.4: Structure at Village Level and Responsibility of Gram Panchayat in NREGA

- 13) At least 50% of work will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.
- 14) Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, forestation and land development works.
- 15) A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed.
- 16) The Central Government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of material cost including the wages of skilled and semiskilled workers.
- 17) Social Audit has to be done by Gram Sabha.
- 18) Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.
- 19) All accounts and records relating to the scheme should be available for public scrutiny.

1.2 The Promise of NREGA

NREGA is land mark legislation in the history of social security legislation in India after independence. Enacted after a successful struggle for a Comprehensive Employment Guarantee Law, this legislation is a partial victory towards a full fledged right to employment. The essential feature of this legislation as already seen, which separates it from any other public service provisioning scheme in its enactment through the parliament of India. Coupled with the right to information act, this legislation is looked upon as one bringing about a silent revolution in rural areas of the country.

The Fig.1.5 given below gives a glimpse of how NREGA could be seen to render rural transformation for the welfare of the country as a whole.

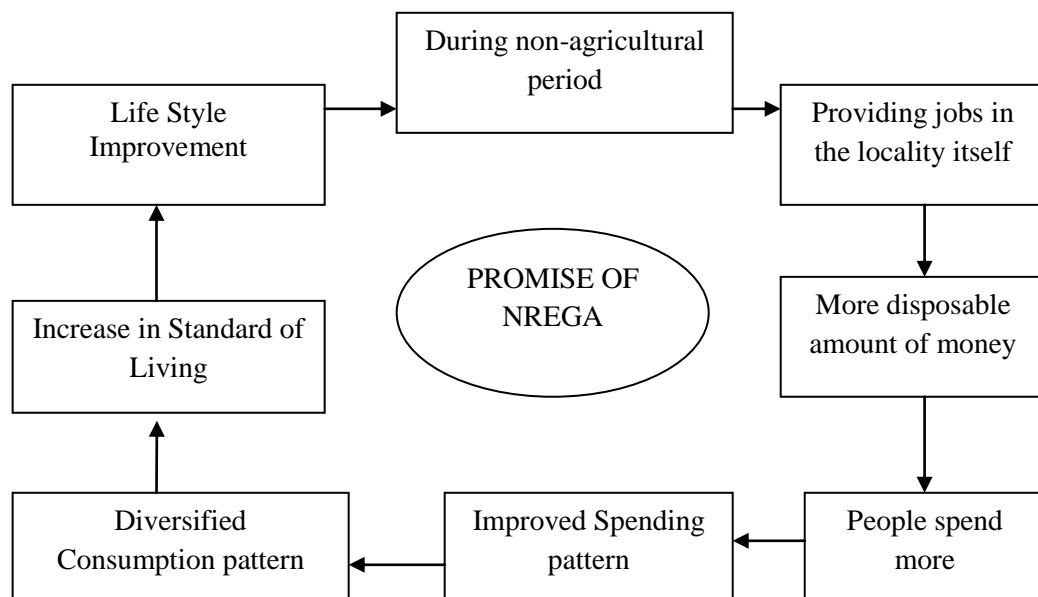


Fig.1.5: The Promise of NREGA

1.3 Historical Background of Scheme

India is a country of villages and about 50 percent of the villages have very poor socio-economic conditions. Since the dawn of independence, concerted efforts have been made to ameliorate the living standard of rural masses. The Ministry of Rural Development runs a number of schemes and programmes with the principal objective of enabling rural people to improve the quality of lives. It was realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth

itself. In the Sixth Five Year Plan stress was laid on employment and poverty alleviation. In that respect, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India launched Employment Generation programme are as follows:

1) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

The NREP was launched in October 1980 and became a regular plan programme from April 1980 1981. The programme was expected to generate additional gainful employment in the rural areas, to the extent of 300-400 million man days per annum, create durable community assets and improve nutritional status and living standard of the poor.

An out lay of Rs1620 crores was provided under this programme, out of which this out lay from 1980-81 onwards (Rs1280crores) was to be shared equally between the centre and the states.

2) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme (RLEGP)

RLEGP was introduced from 15th August 1983 by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, The prime objective of this programme was providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless household up to 100 days in a year and creating durable assets for strengthening the infrastructure so as to meet the growing requirements of the rural economy. An outlay of Rs 500 crores to be fully financed by the Central Government was provided under this programme under the sixth five year plan.

3) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)

JRY was launched in 1st April 1989 of seventh five year plan with a total allocation of Rs 2600 Crores to generate 931 million man days of employment. The primary objective of the programme was generation of additional employment an productive works which would either be of sustained benefit to the poor or contribute to the creation of rural infrastructure. This is a poverty alleviation scheme which falls under the category of works programme for creation of supplementary employment opportunities.

4) Employment Assurance scheme (EAS)

EAS was launched on 2nd October 1993 in 1775 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas in which the revamped public distribution system was in operation by District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). The EAS has since been universalized to cover all the rural blocks in the country with effect from 1.4.1997.

The objectives of the EAS was to provide about 100 days of assured casual manual employment during the lean agricultural season at statutory minimum wages to all persons above the age of 18 years and below 60 year, who need and seen employment on economically productive and labour intensive social and community works. Its basic objective of providing assured employment in areas of extreme poverty and chronic unemployment. This could best be done by the village panchayats who are closest to ground realities and who are effectively determine their local needs.

5) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is the restructured, stream lined and comprehensive version of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). It has been launched on 1st April, 1999. It has been designed to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing them additional gainful employment.

The primary objective of JGSY is the creation of demand driven village infrastructure including durable assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is the generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas.

6) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

SGRY was launched on 25 September 2001 by merging EAS and JGSY. The objectives of SGRY were to provide additional wage employment in rural areas and also food security, along side the creation of durable development. The SGRY also encompasses all food for work programmes in the country; since it includes a special component for augmenting food security through additional wage employment in calamity affected rural areas.

The Planning Commission identified 150 most backward district of the country on the basis of prevalence of poverty indicated by SC/ST population agricultural productivity per worker and agricultural wage rate. Most of them happen to be tribal districts.

7) National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP)

This programme was launched in November 2004 by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The major objective was to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to 150 most backward districts of the country so that generation of supplementary wage employment and provision of food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts was further intensified wages under SGRY and NFFWP Programmes were paid partly in cash and partly in the form of foodgrains valued at BPL rates. It was felt that there was an excess flow of foodgrains for the poor through the wage employment schemes.

1.4 Main Objectives of the Study

The study covers the following objectives:

- 1) To measure the extent of manpower employment generated under NREGA, their various socio-economic characteristics and gender variability in all the districts implementing NREGA since its inception.
- 2) To compare wage differentials between NREGA activities and other wage employment activities.
- 3) To evaluate the effect of NREGA on pattern of migration from rural to urban areas.
- 4) To find out the nature of assets created under NREGA and their durability.
- 5) To identify the factors determining the participation of people in NREGA and find out it's impact in ensuring better food security to the beneficiaries.
- 6) To assess the implementation of NREGA, it's functioning and to suggest, suitable policy measures to further strengthen the programme.

1.5 Data base and Methodology

The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from five districts viz; Morena, Chhindwara, Sidhi, Dhar and Sagar one each from the North, South, East, West and Central location of the State. From each district two villages were selected keeping into account their distance from the location of the district or the main city/town. One village was selected from the nearby periphery of around 5 kilometers of the district/city head-quarters and the second village was selected from the farthest location of 20 kilometers and more than that. From each selected village, primary survey was carried out on 20 participants in NREGA and 5 non-participants working as wage employed. Thus, from Madhya Pradesh State 250 numbers of households (HHs) were surveyed from 10 selected villages (Table 1.1). From Madhya Pradesh 200 participants and 50 non participants were surveyed in detail to construct baseline for comparison. For selecting participants' households, a list of all beneficiaries (participants) in the village was obtained from the Gram Panchayat or Programme Officer in the village along with the information of caste factor of the workers.

After getting the list, a Stratified Random Sampling method was adopted for selection of the participant households giving proportionate representation to the caste, i.e. (1) Scheduled Caste (2) Scheduled Tribe (3) Other Backward Caste (4) Forward Castes (others). A due representation was given to the gender factor. For the selection of non participants, no such list was available. Therefore, criterion for selecting non participant households were those households who were not participating in NREGA but constitute the similar caste and gender characteristics as that of selected participant households to maintain the uniformity and to avoid the selection bias.

While selecting the districts utmost care was given to the fact that how many districts implemented NREGA in the first phase and how many did in the second and third phase respectively in order to give proper representation to all the three phases of the NREGA implementation.

Table 1.1: Sampling scheme for the study

S. N	District	Block	Village	Near /Far	NREGA HHs					Non NREGA HHs				
					SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
1	Sagar	Rahatgarh	Bhaisa	Near	14	6	0	0	20	5	0	0	0	5
2	Sagar	Sagar	Fatepura	Far	7	1	9	3	20	2	0	2	1	5
3	Chhindwara	Mohkheda	Ghatparasiya	Near	12	6	2	0	20	3	0	2	0	5
4	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	Lahegdua	Far	3	0	17	0	20	0	0	5	0	5
5	Dhar	Tirla	Musapura	Near	0	20	0	0	20	0	5	0	0	5
6	Dhar	Tirla	Anjanika	Far	1	19	0	0	20	0	2	3	0	5
7	Morena	Kailarus	Jouri	Near	3	0	17	0	20	1	0	3	1	5
8	Morena	Morena	Aantri	Far	17	2	1	0	20	4	0	0	1	5
9	Sidhi	Sidhi	Naugawn Dhirsingh	Near	4	10	4	2	20	1	0	2	2	5
10	Sidhi	Sihawal	Gajarha	Far	9	5	6	0	20	2	0	2	1	5
Total					70 (35)	69 (34.5)	56 (28)	5 (2.5)	200 (100)	18 (36)	7 (14)	19 (38)	6 (12)	50 (100)

The data was collected through interview schedule provided by the coordinating centre i.e Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore and the collected data was analyzed using suitable statistical techniques.

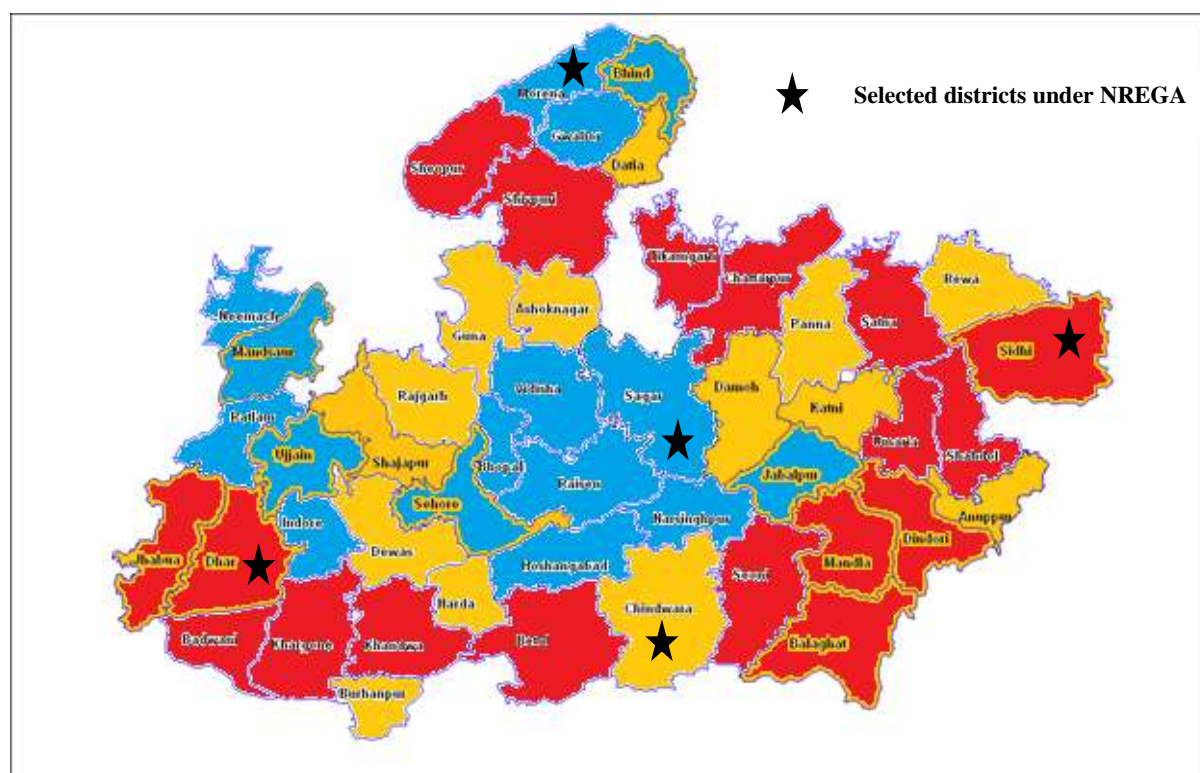


Fig: 1.6: Map showing selected districts under study in Madhya Pradesh

In addition to household questionnaire, a village schedule was designed to capture the general changes that have taken place in the village during the last one decade and to take note of increase in labour charges for agricultural

operation after implementation of NREGA. One village schedule in each village was filled up with the help of a Group Discussion with the Panchayat member officials educated and other well informed people available in the village were surveyed.

1.6 An Overview

Employment generation in rural areas had been a vital component in various rural development programmes. It was realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to base on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself. The massive scale of operation of NREGA has the potential to change the face of rural economy in terms of generation of employment and purchasing power, food security, creation of assets, decentralization and empowerment of the weaker section of the society. With this in mind an attempt has been made to discuss the study undertaken and present the findings under different chapters. Chapter I is the introductory chapter which is followed by Chapter II which contains the manpower employment generated under NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics along with performance of NREGA with some quantitative indicators. The income and consumption pattern of the HHs and its variability among beneficiaries and non beneficiaries categories along with functional analysis about the determinants of population in NREGA were analysed in Chapter III. Issues related to work profile; wage differentials and migration were discussed in Chapter IV. The functioning of NREGA on some qualitative aspects were analyzed in Chapter V. Impact of NREGA on village economy were also recorded in Chapter VI. The concluding remarks and policy suggestions were made in Chapter VII.

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CHAPTER II

MANPOWER, EMPLOYMENT GENERATED UNDER NREGA AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter deals with district wise manpower generated under NREGA, its socio-economic characteristics. It also covers the functioning of NREGA in terms of number of projects completed and amount spent, social auditing, bank accounts, unemployment allowance and work projections in Madhya Pradesh.

2.1 The functioning of NREGA (Three phases)

The NREGA was implemented in Madhya Pradesh from Feb.2, 2006. In the I phase 18 districts were covered, II phase started from April 1, 2007 and 13 districts were covered and the last III phase was started in April 1, 2008 and 19 districts were covered under this phase (table 2.1).

Table 2.1 : The district wise functioning of NREGA under three phases in Madhya Pradesh

Phase I (from Feb 2,2006)	Phase II (from April 1,2007)	Phase III (from April 1,2008)
1. BALAGHAT	1. CHHINDWARA	1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARWANI	2. HARDA	2. SEHORE
3. BETUL	3. PANNA	3. RAISEN
4. CHHATARPUR	4. KATNI	4. SHAJAPUR
5. DHAR	5. DEWAS	5. MANDSAUR
6. DINDORI	6. GUNA	6. VIDISHA
7. EAST NIMAR	7. REWA	7. MORENA
8. JHABUA	8. DATIA	8. BHIND
9. KHARGONE	9. DAMOH	9. NEEMACH
10. MANDLA	10. RAJGARH	10. SAGAR
11. SATNA	11. ANUPPUR	11. RATLAM
12. SEONI	12. ASHOKNAGAR	12. HOSHANGABAD
13. SHAHDOL	13. BURAHANPUR	13. UJJAIN
14. SHEOPUR		14. JABALPUR
15. SHIVPURI		15. GWALIOR
16. SIDHI		16. INDORE
17. TIKAMGARH		17. BHOPAL
18. UMARIA		18. ALIRAJPUR
		19. SINGRAULI

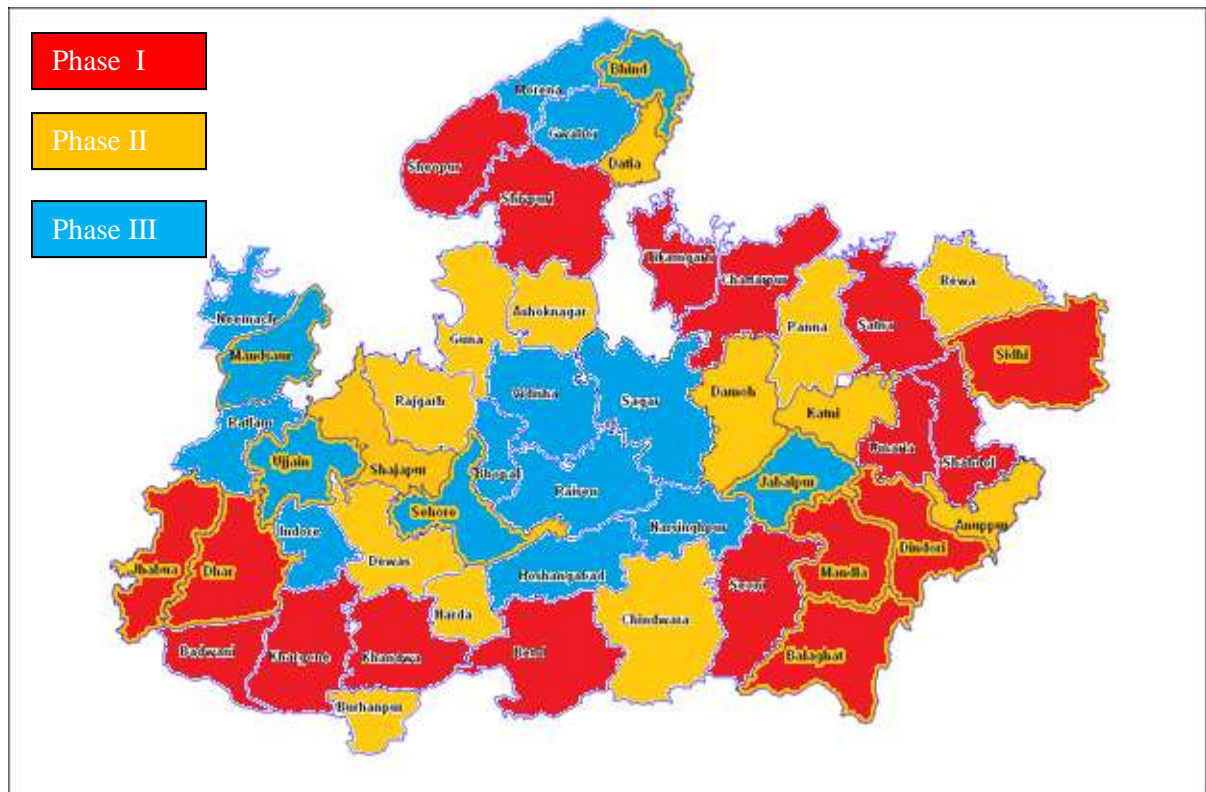


Fig. 2.1: The Three Phases of NREGA in Madhya Pradesh.

2.2 Employment Generated through NREGA and its Socio-economic Characteristics

The district wise employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics in Madhya Pradesh is shown in table 2.2 & Appendix I. While observing the data, it was found that during last three years of implementation of the project the cent per cent job cards were made of household residing in the villages comes under Gram Panchayat including money lender and the person belonging to higher income group who were really not in need of employment. A comparative picture of three years viz 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 shows that increasing trend of getting job cards were noticed to other caste i.e. 53.28, 53.74 and 56.17 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, however, decreasing trend was found in case of weaker section (scheduled tribes and scheduled castes) i.e. 46.72, 45.86 and 43.83 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Among the weaker section in the year 2010-11 higher percentage of scheduled tribes population got job cards were from the districts Alirajpur (92.50%) followed by Barwani (68.93%), Mandla (63.78%), Jhabua (63.30%), Dindori (62.09%), Dhar (59.88%), Anuppur (57.09%), Shahdol

(53.39%) and Umaria (53.16%) as these are the tribal dominating districts of Madhya Pradesh where as higher percentage of scheduled castes population got job cards were from Ujjain (33.42%) followed by Vidisha (30.63%), Singrauli (30.37%), Ashoknagar (29.70%), Dewas (29.28%), Tikamgarh (28.75%) and Shajapur (28.61%) districts. The total number of house hold got employment shown decreasing trend as 46.37, 41.75 and 38.72 per cent in the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 : Employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics

S.No	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Per cent cumulated number of HH issued job cards			
	SC	19.38	18.44	18.76
	ST	27.34	27.42	25.07
	Others	53.28	53.74	56.17
2.	Per cent of HH provided employment	46.37	41.75	38.72
3.	Per cent cumulated person days generated (in Lakhs)			
	SC	17.82	18.48	19.34
	ST	46.81	45.34	43.45
	Others	35.37	36.17	37.21
	Women	43.28	44.23	44.40
4.	Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days	8.72	6.01	4.10

It is also revealed from the table that out of total man days generated employment, increasing trend was observed in case of other castes i.e. 35.37, 36.17 and 37.21 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively whereas decreasing trend was noticed in case of scheduled tribes & scheduled castes i.e. 64.63, 63.82 and 62.79 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009.10 and 2010-11 respectively.

The Government is playing very important role to encourage women empowerment in NREGA. Women were performing many responsibilities like children education, health care of the family, household work as well as employment in NREGA. Out of total person days generated employment for women during last three years i.e. from 2008-09 to 2010-11 were found to be increasing and reported as 43.28, 44.23 and 44.40 respectively.

It is clear from the Appendix I that in Madhya Pradesh almost 45 per cent women were found to be engaged under NREGA and it is also found that the

other castes were getting more employment as compared to weaker sections (scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) of the society during the period under study.

Decreasing trend was noticed in case of house hold completed 100 days employment and recorded as 8.72, 6.01 and 4.10 per cent in the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. This might be due to the fact that the difficulty faced by bottom level planners in generating employment opportunities at grass root level. Hence there is need to involve agricultural scientist, thinkers, planners in the policy implication from top to bottom for effective implementation of the programme. This programme should be tuned up with comprehensive district Agricultural Plan (C-DAP). Rural households should be encouraged for cottage industry & value added products.

2.3 Number of Projects Completed and Total Amount Spent

The Ministry of Rural Development has proposed to complete different works under NREGA for sustainable development of rural areas viz; rural connectivity, flood control and protection, water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, micro irrigation works, provision of irrigation facility to land owned by panchayat, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development and other activities approved by Ministry of Rural Development. But in Madhya Pradesh the works taken up on priority basis were rural connectivity, flood control and provision of irrigation facility, renovation of traditional water bodies and land development.

The total numbers of works completed were 212231, 244619 and 291030 with an outlay of Rs.162013.75, 195434.59 and 252213.49 lacs during financial year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively (Table 2.3 & 2.4). The total number of works completed during financial year 2010-11 (291030) was found to be more as compared to 2009-10 (244619) and 2008-09 (212231).

Generally the works to be carried out under NREGA are identified at the grass root level depending on the sphere of work viz. under the preview of Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat, the works were categorized and reserved in the shelf of works. Proposal of such works related to community

are prioritised in the Gram Sabha and sent to block which will be finally approved at the district level by the implementing agency. The nodal agency for implementing the NREGA work is Zila Panchayat. The line departments like Public Works Department, forests, minor irrigation are also involved for planning and executing the works in community / government lands. The ground level technical supervision is done by staff of the block Panchayats with the help of field assistants. It was observed during the field studies that in view of the heavy work load there is inadequate supervision leading to less than optimum quality Natural Resource Management structures. In some cases the supervising staff did not have technical qualification. Hence necessary training should be provided to such staff before implementing different works and by placing qualified engineers.

It was found that except flood control & protection and water conservation & water harvesting, the works completed under NREGA such as irrigation facility, land development, drought proofing, rural connectivity, renovation of traditional water bodies and micro irrigation works shown increasing trend during the period under study. The provision of irrigation facility accounted for the maximum share ranges from 41.07 to 51.84 per cent in total works undertaken under NREGA in Madhya Pradesh followed by land development, drought proofing, rural connectivity, renovation of traditional water bodies and micro irrigation works almost in all the years under reference.

It is good to be noted that irrigation facilities along with land development and drought proofing are developing in a fast rate which is most important factor for the development of agricultural sector in particular and industry as a whole in Madhya Pradesh.

It is also observed that the amount spent on the works under taken shown decreasing trend in provision of irrigation facility, drought proofing and renovation of traditional water bodies and flood control & protection while increasing trends were found in rural connectivity & water conservation and water harvesting during the financial years from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Table 2.3 : Works completed during different financial years (% HHs)

S.No	Type of works	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Rural connectivity	16664 (7.85)	21145 (8.64)	29139 (10.01)
2.	Flood control and protection	1499 (0.71)	1605 (0.66)	1633 (0.56)
3.	Water conservation and water harvesting	48233 (22.73)	18797 (7.68)	24686 (8.48)
4.	Drought proofing	13276 (6.26)	18504 (7.56)	33349 (11.46)
5.	Micro irrigation works	1976 (0.93)	2980 (1.22)	6677 (2.29)
6.	Provision of irrigation facility	87161 (41.07)	126816 (51.84)	126863 (43.59)
7.	Renovation of tradition water bodies	3912 (1.84)	5017 (2.05)	6679 (2.29)
8.	Land development	39510 (18.62)	49755 (20.34)	62004 (21.31)
Total works (No) in M.P.		212231 (100)	244619 (100)	291030 (100)

Table 2.4 : Amount spent under total works completed during different financial year in Madhya Pradesh (Percentage)

S.No	Type of works	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Rural Connectivity	43460.08 (26.94)	53832.07 (27.54)	91714.77 (36.36)
2.	Flood control and protection	2625.83 (1.62)	3769.89 (1.93)	2635.68 (1.05)
3.	Water conservation and water harvesting	26656.75 (16.45)	34503.77 (17.65)	59665.98 (23.66)
4.	Drought proofing	10389.04 (6.41)	8273.48 (4.23)	9798.94 (3.89)
5.	Micro irrigation works	3385.20 (2.09)	3711.41 (1.90)	5365.80 (2.13)
6.	Provision irrigation facility	60500.46 (37.34)	73352.38 (37.53)	61745.11 (24.48)
7.	Renovation of traditional water	5332.51 (3.29)	7798.23 (3.99)	6299.83 (2.50)
8.	Land development	9483.88 (5.85)	10193.36 (5.22)	14987.38 (5.94)
Total outlay in M.P. (Rs. in lacs)		162013.75 (100)	195434.59 (100)	252213.49 (100)

It is also observed that the amount spent on the works under taken shown decreasing trend in provision of irrigation facility, drought proofing and renovation of traditional water bodies and flood control & protection while increasing trends were found in rural connectivity & water conservation and water harvesting during the financial years from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

2.4 Performance of NREGA – Some Qualitative Indicators

The performance of NREGA can be judged very well by going through the some quantitative indicators viz; social accounting, auditing, bank accounts, unemployment allowance, work projection etc. It is very important to judge the smooth working performance of NREGS and also to inspect the works completed and going on at block level authority, social auditing which is a key indicator to judge the balance sheet of NREGA, which helps to know the total amount sanctioned for the works completed and works going on is utilized in a proper way with proper specification as per the norms of the project.

It was noticed that number of muster roll used in Madhya Pradesh were 2329190, 1881125 and 1675573 out of which 83.47, 88.13 and 85.94 per cent were verified in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively (Table 2.5).

Out of total Gram Panchayats i.e. 27798, 23039 and 23755, the social audit were held in 64.42, 96.47 and 98.22 per cent gram panchayats in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Table 2.5: Social auditing and inspection of NREGA Work

S.No.	Social auditing & inspection	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Must Roll Verified			
a)	No. of Muster Rolls used	2329190	1881125	1675573
b)	Verified	1944199 (83.47)	1657843 (88.13)	1440035 (85.94)
2	Social Audit			
a)	Total Gram Panchayat	27798	23039	23755
b)	No. of G.P. where social audit held	17908 (64.42)	22226 (96.47)	23333 (98.22)
3	Inspection Conducted			
a)	Total works taken up	478047	505965	554156
b)	No. of works Inspected at District level	61132 (12.79)	60695 (12.00)	87486 (15.79)
c)	No. of work inspected at block level	432004 (90.37)	491263 (97.09)	533958 (96.36)
4	Gram Sabha			
a)	Total gram panchayat	23612	23017	23854
b)	No. of Gram Sabha held	62701	60407	59991
c)	No. of VMC meeting held	38253	37897	41211
5	Complaints			
a)	No. of complaints received	5215	6499	6586
b)	No. of complaints disposed	3619 (69.40)	4492 (69.12)	4805 (72.96)

Out of total work taken up it was found that the district level authority inspected only 12.79, 12.00 and 15.79 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. While the block level authority frequently visited to the site

where the works is going on and were inspected 90.37, 97.09 and 96.36 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

It was also noted that out of total Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh, total Gram Sabha held in the proportion of 1:2.66, 1:2.62 and 1:2.51 in the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. It means that in above years, more than two Gram Sabha per Gram Panchayat were found to be held during whole year and shown decreasing trend. This might be due to the reason that now people are taking less interest in the works of NREGA due to lack of vision of creative works in the area under study.

Vigilance Monitoring Committee (V.M.C.) meeting held in the Gram Panchayat showed increasing trend in the proportion of 1: 1.62, 1: 1.65 and 1: 1.73 in the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. It was also observed that the number of complaints received from beneficiaries were 5215, 6499 and 6586, out of which 69.40, 69.12 and 72.96 per cent were solved in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

2.5 Mode of Payment in Madhya Pradesh

To check the corruption in the disbursement of wages to beneficiaries, the mode of payment created through institutional sources viz; commercial banks and post office rather than the non institutional sources (Engineer, contractor etc.) in NREGA. The beneficiaries of NREGA preferred to open individual accounts rather than joint account in institutional sources like commercial banks and post office. Among the total accounts, 71.62 per cent accounts opened were individual accounts while 28.38 per cent accounts were joint accounts in the financial year 2010-11 (Table 2.6 & Appendix IV). The similar trend was found in the year 2009-10 and 2008-09. Total amount disbursed through the accounts opened in banks and post offices was found to be maximum (Rs. 223175 lakhs) and minimum (Rs. 87630 lakhs) in the year 2009-10 and 2008-09 respectively (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6 : NREGA payment processed through banks/ post office

S.No.	Social auditing & inspection	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	No. of bank accounts opened	4917011	5983841	47253050
a)	Individual	3479747 (70.77)	4316193 (72.13)	45460146 (96.21)
b)	Joint	1437264 (29.23)	1667648 (27.87)	1792904 (3.79)
2	Amount of wages distributed through bank accounts	80186.35	197057.97	182575.27
3	No. of post office accounts opened	646908	881792	985705
a)	Individual	401066 (62.00)	654334 (74.21)	696156 (70.63)
b)	Joint	245842 (38.00)	227458 (25.79)	289549 (29.37)
4	Amount of wages distributed through post office accounts	7445.47	26122.31	31383.85
5	Total Accounts			
a)	Individual	3880813 (69.75)	4970527 (72.40)	5256302 (71.62)
b)	Joint	1683106 (30.25)	1895106 (27.60)	2082453 (28.38)
c)	Total	5563919	6865633	7338755
6	Total amount disbursed (In Lakhs)	87630	223175	213955

It is observed from the data that commercial banks played a significant role in the total number of accounts opened (96.21%) as compared to the post office (3.79%) in the year 2010-11. The amount of wages disbursed through commercial bank accounts was found higher than the post office accounts but amount disbursed through commercial banks shown decreasing while amount disbursed through post office shown increasing trend in the period (2009-10 & 2010-11) under reference. The total amount disbursed by the commercial banks and post office had been found to be higher in case of commercial banks (Rs.3651.51 per account) as compared to the post office (Rs.627.68 per account) in the year 2010-11, the similar observations were recorded in the years 2009-10 and 2008-09 which shows the improvement in the transparency in disbursement of the funds.

Hence it is concluded that the NREGA not only provided employment to the weaker section of the society but also strengthening the health of post office and commercial banks in the rural areas. Although the total amount disbursed by the commercial banks and post office were found to be Rs.4729.10, Rs. 4463.50 and Rs. 1752.60 per account in the year 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 respectively.

2.6 Work Projection

In the next financial year 2011-12, the attention will be given on renovation of traditional water bodies (26.87 per cent) followed by micro irrigation works (20.10%), Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (16.54%), land development (13.86%), water conservation and water harvesting (12.97%), other activities approved by Ministry of Rural Development (5.98%), provision of irrigation facility to owned land (2.98%) and drought proofing (0.68%). The highest employment man days to be generated in other activities approved by MRD (32.12%), renovation of traditional water bodies (24.96%), Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (19.44%), micro irrigation works (8.18%), water conservation and water harvesting (7.24%), land development (4.07%) and drought proofing (1.51%). The estimated cost will be used on unskilled wages (67.27%) and material cost (32.73%) for the said activities. (Appendix V)

2.7 Summary of the Chapter

The NREGA was implemented in Chhattisgarh from Feb.2, 2006. In the I phase 18 districts were covered, II phase started from April 1, 2007 and 13 districts were covered and the last III phase was started in April 1, 2008 and 19 districts were covered under this phase. The employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics, number of projects completed and total amount spent, social auditing and inspection of NREGA works, payment through bank or post office accounts, payment of unemployment allowance, work projection were analyzed and the performance and function of the programme had been judged in the above light and discussed in detail in this chapter.

Out of total man days generated employment, increasing trend of getting job cards were noticed to other caste i.e. 53.28, 53.74 and 56.17 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, however, decreasing trend was found in case of weaker section (scheduled tribes and scheduled castes) i.e. 46.72, 45.86 and 43.83 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Out of total man days generated employment, increasing trend were observed to other castes i.e. 35.37, 36.17 and 37.21 per cent in the year 2008-09,

2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively whereas decreasing trend was noticed in case of scheduled tribes & scheduled castes i.e. 64.63, 63.82 and 62.79 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009.10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Out of total person days generated employment for women during last three years i.e. from 2008-09 to 2010-11 were found to be increasing and reported as 43.28, 44.23 and 44.40 respectively. Decreasing trend was noticed in case of house hold completed 100 days employment and recorded as 8.72, 6.01 and 4.10 per cent in the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. This might be due to the fact that the difficulty faced by bottom level planners in generating employment opportunities at gross root level. Hence there is need to involve agricultural scientist, thinkers, planners in the policy implication from top to bottom for effective implementation of the programme. This programme should be tuned up with Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP). Rural households should be encouraged for cottage industry & value added products.

It was observed that irrigation facilities along with land development and drought proofing are developing in a fast rate which is most important factor for the development of agricultural sector in particular and industry as a whole in Madhya Pradesh.

The amount spent on the works under taken shown decreasing trend in provision of irrigation facility, drought proofing and renovation of traditional water bodies and flood control & protection while increasing trends were found in rural connectivity & water conservation and water harvesting during the financial years from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Muster roll used in Madhya Pradesh were 2329190, 1881125 and 1675573 out of which 83.47, 88.13 and 85.94 per cent were verified in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Out of total Gram Panchayats i.e. 27798, 23039 and 23755, the social audit were held in 64.42, 96.47 and 98.22 per cent gram panchayats in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Out of total Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh, total Gram Sabha held in the proportion of 1:2.66, 1:2.62 and 1:2.51 in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Vigilance Monitoring Committee (V.M.C.) meeting held in the

Gram Panchayat showed increasing trend in the proportion of 1: 1.62, 1: 1.65 and 1: 1.73 81.56 in the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Among the total accounts opened, 71.62 per cent accounts were opened as individual account while 28.38 per cent accounts were opened as joint account in the financial year 2010-11 NREGA not only provided employment to the weaker section of the society but also strengthening the health of post office and commercial banks in the rural area. Although the total amount disbursed by the commercial banks and post office is found to be Rs.4729.10, Rs. 4463.50 and Rs. 1752.60 per account in the year 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 respectively.

It was found that estimated cost for the projected work will be used on unskilled wages (67.27%) and material cost (32.73%) for the activities.

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CHAPTER III

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR INCOME AND CONSUMPTION PATTERN

This chapter deals with the household profile of the respondents, their main occupation, net income and consumption pattern and determinates of participation in NREGA.

3.1 Household Profile of the Respondents

It includes numbers of household, household size, average number of earner, gender, age group, identity of respondents, education status, caste, card holders, decision maker, main occupation etc which have been presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Demographic profile of the respondents (% of households)

Characteristics		Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
No of HH		200(100)	50(100)	250(100)
Household size (numbers)		5.14	4.46	5
Average numbers of earners		2.47	2.15	2.41
Gender	Male	568 (54.93)	121 (56.81)	689 (55.25)
	Female	466 (45.07)	92 (43.19)	558 (44.75)
Age group	<16	372 (35.98)	66 (30.99)	438 (35.12)
	16-60	589 (56.96)	128 (60.09)	717 (57.50)
	>60	73 (7.06)	19 (8.92)	92 (7.38)
Identity of respondent	Head	170 (85)	46 (92)	214 (85.6)
	Others	30 (15)	6 (12)	36 (14.4)
Education status	Illiterate	411 (39.75)	64 (30.05)	475 (38.09)
	Up to primary	288 (27.85)	51 (23.94)	339 (27.19)
	Up to secondary	291 (28.14)	76 (35.68)	367 (29.43)
	Up to graduate	26 (2.51)	17 (7.98)	43 (3.45)
	Above graduate	18 (1.74)	5 (2.35)	23 (1.84)
Caste	SC	70 (35)	18 (36)	88 (35.2)
	ST	69 (34.5)	7 (14)	76 (30.4)
	OBC	56 (28)	19 (38)	75 (30)
	General	5 (2.5)	6 (12)	11 (4.4)
Card holding	AAY	18 (9)	3 (6)	21 (8.4)
	BPL	101 (50.5)	19 (38)	120 (48)
	APL	61 (30.5)	20 (40)	81 (32.4)
	None	20 (10)	8 (16)	28 (11.2)
Decision maker	Male	189 (94.5)	45 (90)	234 (93.6)
	Female	11 (5.5)	5 (10)	16 (6.4)
Main occupation	Farming	47 (23.5)	13 (26)	60 (24)
	Self business	7 (3.5)	8 (16)	15 (6)
	Salaried/pensioners	5 (2.5)	6 (12)	11 (4.4)
	Wage earners	141 (70.5)	23 (46)	164 (65.6)

The demographic profile of the respondents shown in table 3.1 indicates that out of 200 beneficiaries 54.93% were male and most of them came from the age group of 16 to 60 years (59.96%). The average size of family was found to be 5.14 members per HHs under beneficiaries while it was 4.46 and 5 at non beneficiaries and aggregate level. The male at non beneficiaries and aggregate level were found to be 56.81 and 55.25 per cent and in this level also the maximum HHs were from the age group of 16-60 years and found to be 60 and 57.50 per cent at non beneficiaries and aggregate level respectively. The HHs found below the age of 16 years, were 36 and 31 per cent and HHs above the age of 60 years were found to be 4 and 2 per cent under beneficiaries and non beneficiaries respectively.

The 85.6 per cent of the HHs were found to bear the responsibility of the family while 15 per cent of the HHs identified as other members of the HHs bear the responsibility of the family. Education status shows that most of the HHs under both the category was found to be illiterate (38%) followed by educated up to secondary (29.43%), up to primary (27.14%), up to graduate level (3.45%) and only 1.84 per cent HH was found who had been educated above the graduate level.

As for as composition of caste is concerned, 35.2, 30.4, 30.0 and 4.4 per cent HHs belonged to SC, ST, OBC and General categories respectively. The data reveals that 93.6 % male and 6.4 % female HHs were reported to be decision maker in the family.

The Central as well as State Government providing different facilities to deprived persons of the society through various programmes and grouped them as AAY, BPL, APL and Rashan Card holders. The 48, 32.4, 11.2 and 8.4 per cent HHs under different category reported to have BPL, APL, Rashan Card and AAY cards respectively. Regarding occupation the majority of the HHs were wage earners (65.6%) followed by farming (24%), self business (6%), salaried/pensioners (4.4%). The remarkable difference was noticed that the wage earners were found to be more in case of beneficiaries (70.5%) as compared to non beneficiaries (46%) which is showing that the most of the beneficiaries dependent on the employment provided to them under NREGA.

Any astonishing difference was not found in the characteristics of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries. The majority of the HHs were male belonged to age group of 16 to 60 year and 85.6 per cent of them were identified as head of the family, educated up to secondary level, belonged to SC and ST caste group, BPL card holders, male decision maker and wage earners.

3.2 Main Occupation

For the livelihood security of the household family member, earning by different sources is important. In the rural area main income generation activities were found to be agricultural casual labour, non agricultural casual labour, self employed in non farming, agriculture, livestock, regular salaried job, work under NREGA etc. The activity wise data under beneficiary and non beneficiary category has been recorded in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Main Occupation (% of total man-days per hh)

Occupation	Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
Agricultural casual labour	22.02	10.48	20.13
Non agricultural casual labour	18.72	14.82	18.36
Work for public work programmes other than NREGA	0.24	0.00	0.20
Self employed in non farming	13.65	24.78	16.34
Self employed in agriculture	10.34	16.35	11.87
Self employed in livestock	2.73	2.95	2.84
Regular/salary job	5.64	18.88	8.57
Worked as a migrant worker	10.39	11.74	8.46
Worked under NREGA	16.26	0.00	13.24
Any other work	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note:

- (i) While calculating man days working population excludes dependent, household work, students and others
- (ii) For salaried/pensioners the working days are considered as 365 man-days per person per annum
- (iii) For self employment in agriculture/livestock, man-days are calculated as (days*number of hours/8)

Among the beneficiaries most of the HHs were engaged at agricultural casual labour (22.02%) followed by non agricultural casual labour (18.72%), worked under NREGA (16.26%), self employed in non farming (13.65%),

worked as a migrant worker (10.39%) and self employed in agriculture (10.34%). While 5.64, 2.73 and 0.24 per cent HHs reported to be occupied in regular/salaried job, self employed in live stock, worked for public work programme other than NREGA respectively. In case of non beneficiaries majority of the HHs chosen self employment in non farming (24.78%) as their main occupation followed by regular/salaried job (18.88%), self employed in agriculture (16.35%), non agricultural casual labour (14.82%) agricultural casual labour (10.48%), worked as migrant worker (11.74%) and self employed in live stock (2.95%). None of the HHs reported to be occupied in work for public work programme other than NREGA, worked as migrant worker, worked under NREGA or in any other work.

Almost 50 per cent of the non beneficiaries were dependent on the self employment in non farming and regular/salaried job while more than 50 per cent of beneficiaries were depend on agricultural and non agricultural casual labour, employment generated under NREGA and self employed in agriculture. It means beneficiaries are the most deprived persons of the area selected under study who were solely dependent on their labour. At aggregate level also similar findings were obtained.

3.3 Per Household Annual Net Income

Every one of rural household wants to get permanent work but in rural area there were almost nil or very less opportunity exist to get permanent work. Rural masses move places to places in search of job to earn income from different sources for the livelihood security of their family.

A household received an average total income of Rs.56817.65/year with fluctuation of 65.24 per cent in the study area. Although the average income of non beneficiaries Rs.62832.56/year (74.77%) showed more fluctuation as compared to beneficiaries Rs.55547.62 (61.58%) household among different sources of income like NREGA, agriculture, public work programme, non farming of livestock, salary/pension etc (Table 3.3).

The maximum fluctuation was noted in case of income from sell of assets / rent / transfer (968.67%) followed by income from regular job/salary/pension (204.83%), wages in public work programme (191.18%), wages as migrant worker (186.66%), income from self employed in non farming (100.26%), earned

from regular/salaried/ pension (221.51%), income from wages as migrant worker (113.37%), income from agriculture/livestock (90.77%) while income from non agricultural work, worked under NREGA and wages from agriculture were found to be 52.56, 29.14 and 31.80 per cent, respectively (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Household net income (Annual) (Rs per household)*

Particulars	Average Income	CV (across HH)	Average Income	CV (across HH)	Average Income	CV (across HH)
	Beneficiaries		Non beneficiaries		Aggregate	
Income from work under NREGA	7583.78 (13.65)	31.79	0 (0.00)	0	6067.8 (10.68)	42.95
Income from wages in agriculture	8016.01 (14.43)	29.14	7709.22 (12.27)	45.54	7941.62 (13.98)	32.61
Income from wages non agriculture	14092.47 (25.37)	52.56	17790.73 (28.31)	59.51	14792.8 (26.04)	55.18
Income from wages in PWP	301.82 (0.54)	191.18	0 (0.00)	0	241.29 (0.42)	221.98
Income from wages as migrant workers	4797.58 (8.64)	186.66	2026 (3.22)	349.4	4243.26 (7.47)	204.47
Income from self employed in non farming	3581.03 (6.45)	100.26	8817.98 (14.03)	71.43	4606.42 (8.11)	95.3
Income from agriculture/livestock	13204.73 (23.77)	90.77	12090.47 (19.24)	106.06	12931.21 (22.76)	93.9
Income from regular job/salary/pension	3896.91 (7.02)	204.83	14398.17 (22.92)	129.94	5934.9 (10.45)	187.44
Income from sale of assets/rent/transfer etc.	73.3 (0.13)	968.67	0 (0.00)	0	58.35 (0.10)	1091.28
Total	55547.63 (100.00)	61.58	62832.57 (100.00)	74.77	56817.65 (100.00)	65.24

Note: Figures in parentheses are respective percentage of total income

* Income from wages in non agriculture/income from migrant workers is calculated after subtracting their transportation cost, while income from agriculture also includes income from hiring out assets if any.

As regards non beneficiary respondents, variation in annual net income per household from wages as migrant worker (349.40%) was found to be maximum from regular job/salary/pension (129.94%) followed by income from agriculture/livestock (106.06%), self employed in non farming (71.43%), wages from non agriculture (59.51%) and wages from agriculture (45.54%). At aggregate level the maximum (1091.28%) and minimum (32.61%) fluctuation in income was found in sale of assets/rent/transfer and wages from agriculture respectively.

3.4 Household Consumption

Household consumption under beneficiary, non beneficiary and at aggregate level were recorded for different food items viz; rice, wheat, total cereals, total pulses, edible oilseeds, milk, milk products, meat, fruits, vegetables etc. and presented in table 3.4. The data on consumption of food items were recorded in this table and compared with the consumption data of NSSO.

At aggregate level, it was found that cereals were consumed in large quantity (12.04 kg/capita/month) as compared to any other items. In cereals, consumption of wheat (7.64 kg/capita/month) was found to be more than the rice (2.15 kg/capita/month) and other cereals (2.25 kg/capita/month). The quantity of above items consumed by the household was found to be more than the NSSO (2006-07). Vegetables came second in terms of the quantity consumed by the household i.e. 5.90 kg/capita/month, followed by liquid milk (0.93 lt/capita/month), total pulses (0.78 kg/capita/month), edible oils (0.59 kg/capita/month), sugar (0.58 kg/capita/month), fruits (0.25 kg/capita/month), poultry meat (0.15 kg/capita/month), spices (0.12 gm/capita/month) and milk products (0.11 kg/capita/month).

Table 3.4: Household consumption of food items (kgs. per capita per month)

Particulars	Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate	NSS ² 1999-00	NSS2 2006-07
Rice	2.17	2.09	2.15	N.A.	1.83
Wheat	7.45	8.58	7.64	N.A.	5.97
Other cereals	2.33	1.85	2.25	N.A.	1.93
Total cereals	11.95	12.52	12.04	N.A.	9.71
Total pulses	0.70	1.12	0.78	0.87	N.A.
Sugar	0.54	0.73	0.58	0.82	N.A.
Edible oils ¹	0.58	0.62	0.59	0.43	N.A.
Liquid milk ¹	0.91	1.00	0.93	2.71	N.A.
Milk products	0.10	0.16	0.11	N.A.	N.A.
Spices ²	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.14	N.A.
Poultry-meat	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.42	N.A.
Fruits	0.23	0.37	0.25	1.87	N.A.
Vegetables	5.86	6.09	5.90	4.53	N.A.
Confectionery	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	N.A.

1. Edible oil and liquid milk is in litres

2. Spices in gms

The consumption pattern of the beneficiary and non beneficiary household was found to be almost same. The beneficiary household consumes more quantity of rice and other cereals as compared to other items consumed by non beneficiary households.

3.5 Household Consumption Expenditure

The monthly consumption expenditure data of the beneficiary, non beneficiary households and expenditure at aggregate level under different food items such as rice, wheat, other cereals, total cereals, total pulses, edible oilseeds, sugar, spices, milk and its products, poultry meat, fruits, vegetables, confectionery and total food along with non food items viz; expenditure in education, clothing, footwear, other items, fuel and total non food has been given in table 3.5. NSSO consumption expenditure along with coefficient of variation of the above items have also been recorded and shown in the table 3.5.

It has been noticed while observing the per cent monthly consumption expenditure of household that expenditure pattern of the beneficiaries, non beneficiaries and at aggregate level was almost same, the marginal difference was found in the expenditure under different food and non food items.

Approximately 50 per cent expenditure was made in total cereals under food items and under non food items more than 50 per cent expenditure was made in other items (other than education, clothing, footwear & fuel) across both the groups. Non beneficiary spent Rs. 70/- and Rs. 19/- more than the beneficiary under food and non food items respectively. The expenditure made by non beneficiary under food (Rs.399.90) and non food (Rs.334.81) items was found to be more than the beneficiary and NSSO data. At aggregate level maximum expenditure was found in total cereals (18.96%) followed by vegetables (17.70%), pulses (9.20%), pulses (5.44%), milk & products (5.10%) etc.

The variation of monthly expenditure of households in food items varies from 173.04 (pulses) to 833.38 (poultry meat), 151.50 (pulses) to 880.25 (poultry meat) and 171.66 (pulses) to 873.85 (poultry meat) per cent and in non food items from 119.76 (others) to 668.68 (footwear), 113.52 (others) to 529.28 (fuel) and 119.32 (others) to 632.27 (footwear) per cent in case of beneficiary, non beneficiary and at aggregate level, respectively.

Table 3.5: Monthly consumption expenditure of households

Particulars	Monthly per capita	Coefficient of variation	Monthly per capita	Coefficient of variation	Monthly per capita	Coefficient of variation	NSS 2006-07
	(Rs)		(Rs)		(Rs)		
Beneficiaries		Non beneficiaries		Aggregate			
Food Items							
Rice	28.57 (4.43)	527.43	30.45 (4.14)	472.85	28.89 (4.37)	516.63	N.A.
Wheat	71.94 (11.15)	295.28	86.42 (11.76)	291.94	74.42 (11.27)	296.23	N.A.
Other cereals	22.81 (3.53)	412.52	17.46 (2.38)	319.38	21.89 (3.31)	401.27	N.A.
Total cereals	123.32 (19.11)	299.33	134.33 (18.28)	266.44	125.2 (18.96)	293.73	87.54
Pulses	32.52 (5.04)	173.04	52.56 (7.15)	151.5	35.94 (5.44)	171.66	21.5
Sugar etc	15.64 (2.42)	301.15	18.61 (2.53)	250.45	16.17 (2.45)	289.76	12.48
Cooking oil	28.18 (4.37)	201.1	32.77 (4.46)	176.05	28.96 (4.38)	196.3	22.6
Spices	9.21 (1.43)	816.36	12.92 (1.76)	867.6	9.84 (1.49)	849.47	11
Milk & prods	32.55 (5.04)	348.48	39.09 (5.32)	230.72	33.67 (5.10)	323.93	44.75
Poultry-meat	16.54 (2.56)	833.38	24.74 (3.37)	880.25	17.94 (2.72)	873.85	7.44
Fruits	8.52 (1.32)	826.39	12.86 (1.75)	573.12	9.26 (1.40)	767.27	6.59
Vegetables	59.31 (9.19)	291.79	67.76 (9.22)	226.76	60.75 (9.20)	278.53	29.4
Confectionery	3.62 (0.56)	825.59	4.26 (0.58)	457.7	3.73 (0.56)	753.11	N.A.
Total food	329.41 (100) (51.05)	245.59	399.9 (100) (54.43)	259.06	341.46 (100) (51.70)	252.96	N.A.
Non food items (365 day recall period)							
Education	22.76 (3.53)	545.8	26.38 (3.59)	355.76	23.38 (3.54)	507.39	8.52
Clothing	23.81 (3.69)	472.55	27.34 (3.72)	491.4	24.42 (3.70)	479.03	29.07
Footwear	8.62 (1.34)	668.68	13.04 (1.77)	500.72	9.37 (1.42)	632.27	5.33
Other items	199.16 (30.86)	119.76	190.84 (25.97)	113.52	197.74 (29.94)	119.32	75.05
Fuel	61.4 (9.52)	343.84	77.21 (10.51)	529.28	64.1 (9.71)	408.33	60
Total Non food	315.87 (100) (48.95)	156.49	334.81 (100) (45.57)	162.37	319.01 (100) (48.30)	214.46	177.97
Gross total	645.28 (100.00)	156.57	734.71 (100.00)	181.38	660.47 (100.00)	184.68	N.A.

Note: Figures in parentheses for total food and non food is respective percentages of gross total and figures for other items among food and non food are respective percentages of food and non food total.

3.6 Variability (CV) and Gini ratio of Income and consumption

To measure the variability and Gini ratio of income and consumption the data on average household income and consumption during the reference year, coefficient of variation in income and consumption across the households and Gini coefficient of income and consumption were recorded and results obtained are presented in table 3.6.

Table 3.6 : Variability in Consumption and Income

Description	Beneficiary	Non beneficiary	Total
Average household Income during the reference year (Rs)	626358.66	717216	644530.128
Average household consumption during the reference year (Rs)	40601.911	38381.28	40157.7848
Coefficient of variation in income across households	61.58	74.77	65.24
Coefficient of variation in consumption across households	30.36	42.57	32.92
Gini coefficient of income	0.93	0.96	0.93
Gini coefficient of consumption	0.48	0.53	0.51

The income of the non beneficiaries and consumption of beneficiaries were found to be 1.14 and 1.06 times higher than that of the beneficiaries and non beneficiaries. In both the cases the annual income of the households was greater than the annual consumption of the households. The value of coefficient of variation shows that the variability in income is higher as compared to the consumption expenditure for both the categories and it was also noticed that the variability in case of non beneficiaries is greater than that in case of beneficiaries. Values of gini coefficient shows greater inequalities in case of income earned and little equal distribution was recorded in consumption expenditure in both the categories.

3.7 Determinants of Participation in NREGA – Functional Analysis

In this functional analysis factors that determined the participation of particular HH to register for working under NREGA were analyzed. At the HH level 245 observations has been taken out for the analysis from 250 (200 participants and 50 non participants).

Table 3.7: Determinants of participation in NREGA (Logit function)
(Dependent variable: Dummy HH participation in NREGA)

Variable Name	Coefficients	't' value
Employment other than NREGA	-0.0019**	-2.36
HH income other than NREGA	-0.0000**	-2
HH size	0.3052***	3.11
Value of HH asset	0.0000**	-2.44
Dummy AAY card holding	0.4229	0.58
Dummy BPL card holding	0.3366	0.83
Dummy SC	1.4645	1.13
Dummy ST	2.0993	1.57
Dummy OBC	1.3468	1.09
Dummy Gen.	0.1483	0.11
Dummy card holding	0.4658	0.76
Land ownership Dummy	0.0000	0.95
Constant	-0.0958	-0.07
No of observation	245	
Log likelihood	-101.75024	
Pseudo R ²	0.1792	
Combined Marginal Effect		

A logistic regression model regressing participation in NREGA was used with explanatory variables 1 (HH registered & worked under NREGA) and 0 (HH not registered or worked under NREGA). The explanatory variables included continuous variables (HH size, HH employment and income, value of HH assets) and dummy variables (land ownership, AAU, BPL, card holding and HH being SC, ST, OBC & Gen.) with values 1 & 0. The probabilities of the participation of a HH in NREGA can be obtained by the logit function and same has been presented in table 3.7.

The variables such as HH income and employment other than NREGA and value of HH assets were found to be negative and significant showing that with the increase in above variables, the possibility of the participation of the HH in NREGA decreased. The increase in HH size found to be positive and highly significant showing that with the increase in HH size, HH participation in NREGA will also increase. Value of HH assets was also found positive and significant. The variables on social characteristics like HH belonging to SC, ST

or OBC and HH owned an AAY, BPL or card holding had positive and insignificant showing possibility of entering into NREGA (Table 3.7).

Table 3.8: Determinants of participation in NREGA (OLS)

(Dependent variable: No of days per HH worked in NREGA)

Variable Name	Coefficient	't' value
Employment other than NREGA	-0.001794	-0.23
HH income other than NREGA	0.0000997***	1.89
HH size	-0.3926489	-0.49
Dummy AAY card holding	-10.95492*	-1.86
Dummy BPL card holding	-2.056542	-0.59
Dummy SC	16.4484**	2.01
Dummy ST	22.6728***	2.73
Dummy OBC	19.52508***	2.61
Wage rate in NREGA	0.0558886	0.26
Value of Land Owned	-8.90E-07	-0.26
Constant	54.17107	2.52
No of observation	195	
F*	0.0771	
R2	0.0362	

In the above analysis, continuous variable of number of days worked in NREGA was used instead of dummy variable of participation in NREGA. The variables, HH income other than NREGA, dummy of SC, ST & OBC were found positive and highly significant association with number of days per HH worked in NREGA. Dummy of AAY card holding was found negative and significant indicating that AAY card holder did not prefer to work in NREGA. Variables such as, employment other than the NREGA, HH size, dummy BPL card holding, value of land owned were found negative and insignificant. Wage rate in NREGA was found positive and insignificant (Table 3.8).

3.8 Summary of the Chapter

The socio-economic characteristics, income & consumption pattern, variability in income & consumption were studied and analysed for the NREGA and non-NREGA HHs in this chapter. A functional analysis was also carried out to understand the determinants of participation in NREGA.

The remarkable difference was noticed that the wage earners were found to be more in case of beneficiaries (68.5%) as compared to non beneficiaries (42%) which is showing that the most of the beneficiaries dependent on the employment provided to them under NREGA. None of the HHs reported to be migrated from the village. The majority of the HHs were male belonged to age

group of 16 to 60 year and 85.6 per cent of them were identified as head of the family, educated up to secondary level, belonged to SC and ST cast group, BPL card holders, male decision maker and wage earners.

Almost 50 per cent of the non beneficiaries were dependent on the self employment in non farming and regular / salaried job while more than 50 per cent of beneficiaries were dependent on agricultural and non agricultural casual labour, employment generated under NREGA and self employed in agriculture. It means beneficiaries are the most deprived persons of the area selected under study who were solely dependent on their labour. At aggregate level also similar findings were obtained.

A household received an average total income of Rs.56817.65/year with fluctuation of 65.24 per cent in the study area. Although the average income of non beneficiaries Rs.62832.56/year (74.77%) showed more fluctuation as compared to beneficiaries Rs.55547.62 (61.58%) household among different sources of income like NREGA, agriculture, public work programme, non farming of livestock, salary/pension etc.

At aggregate level the maximum (1091.28%) and minimum (32.61%) fluctuation in income was found in sale of assets/rent/transfer and wages from agriculture respectively. The consumption pattern of the beneficiary and non beneficiary household was found to be almost same. The beneficiary household consumes more quantity rice and other cereals as compared to other items consumed by non beneficiary households.

The variation of monthly expenditure of households in food items varies from 173.04 (pulses) to 833.38 (poultry meat), 151.50 (pulses) to 880.25 (poultry meat) and 171.66 (pulses) to 873.85 (poultry meat) per cent and in non food items from 119.76 (others) to 668.68 (footwear), 113.52 (others) to 529.28 (fuel) and 119.32 (others) to 632.27 (footwear) per cent in case of beneficiary, non beneficiary and at aggregate level, respectively.

The variability in income is higher as compared to the consumption expenditure for both the categories and it was also noticed that the variability in case of non beneficiaries is greater than that in case of beneficiaries. Values of

gini coefficient shows greater inequalities in case of consumption expenditure and equal distribution was recorded in income earned in both the categories.

The variables such as HH income and employment other than NREGA and value of HH assets were found to be negative and significant showing that with the increase in above variables, the possibility of the participation of the HH in NREGA decreased. The increase in HH size found to be positive and highly significant showing that with the increase in HH size, HH participation in NREGA will also increase. Value of HH assets was also found positive and significant. The variables on social characteristics like HH belonging to SC, ST or OBC and HH owned an AAY, BPL or card holding had positive and insignificant relation showing possibility of entering into NREGA.

The variables, HH income other than NREGA, dummy of SC, ST & OBC were found positive and highly significant association with participation in NREGA. Dummy of AAY card holding was found negative and significant indicating that AAF card holder did not prefer to work in NREGA. Variables such as employment other than the NREGA, HH size, dummy BPL card holding, value of land owned were found negative and insignificant. Wage rate in NREGA was found positive and insignificant.

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CHAPTER IV

WORK PROFILE UNDER NREGA, WAGE STRUCTURE AND MIGRATION ISSUES

Unusually rapid rates of population growth pressing on limited farm acreage and pushing landless labour into cities. The deficiency of reproducible tangible capital relative to labour in the face of a high population density exacerbates the problem of rural unemployment and underemployment, which in turn fosters the rural-urban population movement. Income differentials are taken as the motivating factor in moving people from low-income areas to relatively high-income areas. It's an issue under NREGA also, migration would not take place if net gains from working under NREGA are higher than those from migration, otherwise migration will continue. One of the major objectives of the NREGA was to create employment in rural areas as well as check the migration from villages. This chapter deals with the work profile under NREGA, the activity in which employed under NREGA and the quality of assets created, the migration incidents recorded and wage differentials among different activities.

4.1 Work profile under NREGA

Work profile covers number of member per household employed, No. of days per household employed and wage rate obtained during Jan.-Dec. 2009.

The district wise and social group wise work profile was constructed under NREGA (Table 4.1). It was found that on an average 1.8 persons per household were working under NREGA at the State aggregate level. Only Dhar (2.5 person) and Morena (1.85 person) districts were found to be above the State average. The number of member per HHs employed related to SCs, STs and OBCs were found to be 2.11, 1.78 and 1.34 persons respectively. The number of ST members per HHs employed in NREGA in Dhar (2.46), Morena (2) and Sagar (2.14) districts and SC members in Dhar (4) and Morena (2) districts were found to be 2 or more than 2 members per HH employed in NREGA (Table 4.1).

As regards the number of women member per HH employed in NREGA, it is clear from the data that on an average 0.65 members per HHs engaged in NREGA during the year 2009 in Madhya Pradesh. The number of women worker

per HHs was found to be highest in Chhindwara (0.8) followed by Dhar (0.7), Morena (0.62), Sidhi (0.6) and Sagar (0.52). On an average 79.18 days per HHs were found to be employed during 2009 in Madhya Pradesh. The member related to STs (28.29 days) employed higher number of days as compared to SCs (26.47 days), OBCs (22.57 days) and General (1.40 days) categories. The no. of days per HH employed during the year in case of men and women were found to be 52.98 and 26.81 respectively.

Table 4.1: The work profile under NREGA (Reference period – Jan-Dec 2009)

Characteristics		Morena	Dhar	Sidhi	Chhindwara	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
No of members per HH employed during the year	Aggregate	1.85	2.50	1.52	1.62	1.52	1.80
	General	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.33	0.47
	SC	2.00	4.00	1.69	1.46	1.42	2.11
	ST	2.00	2.46	1.31	1.00	2.14	1.78
	OBC	1.66	0.00	1.66	1.94	1.44	1.34
	Women	0.62	0.70	0.60	0.80	0.52	0.65
No of days per HH employed during the year	Aggregate	86.72	84.10	70.10	86.10	68.86	79.18
	General	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00	3.88	1.40
	SC	43.78	2.00	21.43	29.83	35.34	26.47
	ST	6.00	82.10	29.28	9.33	14.76	28.29
	OBC	36.95	0.00	15.03	45.08	15.78	22.57
	Men	59.20	62.28	51.10	45.03	47.29	52.98
	Women	27.53	20.83	24.93	39.20	21.59	26.81
Wage rate obtained (Rs)	Aggregate	91.86	91.18	91.05	94.90	89.55	91.71
	General	0.00	0.00	91.00	0.00	91.00	36.40
	SC	91.22	91.00	90.95	93.63	91.00	91.56
	ST	95.50	91.18	89.77	94.00	85.66	91.22
	OBC	92.23	0.00	90.93	90.88	90.37	72.88
	Women	93.48	91.00	90.58	94.15	90.23	91.89
Average distance from residence where employed (Kms)		1.18	1.02	1.02	1.36	1.00	1.12

The days of employment per HHs in year 2009 varies across all the districts and categories. The average rate obtained by the members employed in NREGA was found to be Rs. 91.71/day in Madhya Pradesh and it was found to be highest in Chhindwara (Rs. 94.90/day) and minimum in Sagar (89.55/day). The wage rate obtained by all the categories of HHs were found to be between Rs. 85.66/day (Sagar STs) to Rs. 94.15/day (Chhindwara women).

An Average member covered a distance of 1.1 km to reach in the place where work conducted under NREGA in Madhya Pradesh. This was found to be maximum in Chhindwara (1.36 Km.) followed by Morena (1.18 Km), Dhar and Sidhi (1.02 Km.) and Sagar (1.0 Km.)

4.2 Nature of Assets Created and their Durability

The Major attention has been given for works taken up during Jan-Dec. 2009 under NREGA in Madhya Pradesh (Table 4.2). The majority of beneficiaries employed in rural connectivity (48.89%) followed by water conservation and water harvesting (30%), any other activity approved by the Ministry of Rural Development 7.22%), land development (4.63%), flood control and protection (4.07%), renovation of traditional water bodies (3.52%), micro irrigation (1.11%) and drought proofing (0.56%). These activities were found to be almost similar in all the districts except Sidhi and Chhindawara where drought proofing, minor Irrigation work and renovation of traditional bodies were not taken in the reference period of the study. The work related to drought proofing and land development was also not found to be conducted in Sagar district. The 51.37 per cent and 48.63 per cent of NREGA HHs reported very good and good quality of assets created through NREGA activities respectively.

Table 4.2: The activity in which employed under NREGA and the quality of assets created
(Reference period – Jan-Dec 2009) (% of hh)

Characteristics		Morena	Dhar	Sidhi	Chhindwara	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
Name of the activity under which employed	Rural connectivity	59.46	40.86	35.38	70.24	42.55	48.89
	Flood control and protection	0.90	9.14	3.08	0.00	2.13	4.07
	Water conservation and water harvesting	7.21	34.95	53.85	20.24	39.36	30.00
	Drought proofing	1.80	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
	Micro irrigation works	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	4.26	1.11
	Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by (Panchayat)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Renovation of traditional water bodies	0.00	7.53	0.00	0.00	5.32	3.52
	Land development	15.32	1.61	3.08	3.57	0.00	4.63
	Any other activity approved by the Min of Rural Development	15.32	4.30	4.62	5.95	6.38	7.22
Quality of the assets created through NREGA activities	Very good	74.32	35.00	39.34	48.57	65.57	51.37
	Good	25.68	65.00	60.66	51.43	34.43	48.63
	Bad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Worst	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average unemployment allowance received by the household for not getting work under NREGA after registration (Rs per hh)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.3 Wage Differential in Different Activities among Beneficiaries and Non Beneficiaries

The wage rate between beneficiaries and non beneficiaries was found to be higher for non agricultural casual labour male (Rs.97.12/day) and female (Rs.65.83/day) as compared to wage rate in agricultural casual labour for male (Rs.62.97/day) and for female (Rs.51.73/day) and with the fluctuation of 41.69% (male), 30% (female) in case of non agricultural casual labour and 30.61% (male) and 28.93% (female) in case of agricultural casual labour. Hence, it is clear that wage rate and fluctuation in wage rate were found to be more in non agricultural casual labour as compared to agricultural casual labour (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Wage differentials among different activities (percent)

Occupation		Beneficiaries		Non beneficiaries		Aggregate	
		Average	CV	Average	CV	Average	CV
Wage rate in agricultural casual labour (Rs)	Male	63.14	30.22	61.81	34.68	62.97	30.61
	Female	52.85	28.78	50.00	0.00	51.73	28.93
Wage rate in non agri casual labour (Rs)	Male	95.28	27.65	117.80	85.83	97.12	41.69
	Female	67.27	29.79	60.00	0.00	65.83	30.00
Wage rate in public work programmes (Rs)	Male	88.79	20.64	0.00	0.00	88.79	20.64
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wage rate earned by migrant workers (Rs)	Male	103.38	35.10	167.00	34.50	108.13	38.15
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wage rate under NREGA (Rs)	Male	91.01	6.81	0.00	0.00	91.01	6.81
	Female	90.45	6.31	0.00	0.00	90.45	6.31

It is also clear from the data that wage rate of agricultural casual labour of beneficiaries related to male (Rs. 63.14/day) and female (Rs. 52.85/day) were found to be more as compared to non beneficiaries (male: Rs. 61.81/day, female: Rs. 50.0/day), while wage rate related to non agricultural casual labour related to male beneficiaries (Rs.95.28/day) were less then to the non beneficiaries (Rs.117.80/day). The wage rate related to migrant worker (male) was found to be more in case of non beneficiaries (Rs. 167/day) as compared to beneficiaries. The wage rate under NREGA was found to be about Rs. 90/day with the fluctuation of about 6 per cent.

4.4 Impact of NREGA on Labour Migration

Under NREGA the main attention of the Government (Central and State) was to provide employment in the rural area itself and to check frequent

migration of rural masses from rural to urban area. After implementation of NREGA in all over the country in rural area, higher percentage of migration checked from rural to urban area.

Table 4.4: The migration incidents recorded during the Reference period – Jan-Dec 2009

Characteristics		Morena	Dhar	Sidhi	Chhindwara	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
No of members migrated from the village because of not getting work under NREGA even after registration (per household)		0.12	0.52	0.32	0.35	0.25	0.31
No of out-migrated members returned back to village because of getting work in NREGA (per household)		0.05	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.02	0.14
In the case some members returned back to the village to work under NREGA where were they earlier working (% of returned members)	Nearby village	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nearby town	14.29	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.48
	Same district	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29
	Same state	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29
	Other state	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other country	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In the case some members returned back to the village to work under NREGA which activity earlier working in (% of returned members)	Const/ manufacturing/mining	50.00	100.00	75.00	62.50	100.00	81.48
	Trading/services and transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Private work/self business	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other government work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agriculture labour	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	3.70
	Any other	50.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	14.81
Year in which shifted (% of shifted hh)	Shifted last year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Shifted before last year	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29
Is your family better off now compared to previous occupation (% of shifted hh)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The migration incidence recorded during 2009 has been presented in table 4.4. It is observed from the data that very few number of members were found to be migrated from the village (0.31 person) and returns back (0.14 person) in the village in the year 2009 in Madhya Pradesh. The data are almost same for all the locations of the study with minor variations. Out of the members returned to the village to work under NREGA, the majority of them of nearby town (15.48%) followed by same district (14.29%) and same state (14.29%). Amongst the different location the return backed of members was found maximum only in

Dhar (0.30) and Chhindwara (0.20) districts of Madhya Pradesh. The members return back to the maximum were found to be engaged them self in construction/ manufacturing / mining activities (81.48%) followed by agricultural labour (3.7%). None of the HHs were reported that they were shifted last year or before last year except in Morena where 14.29 per cent HHs reported that they were shifted in the year 2007.

It is also found during the investigation that the majority of single families were found in the study area; very few in number joint families were found to exist. It was found during the investigation that this programme is very useful for single family because norms of the programme are 100 days employment will be given to per household family in a financial year either single family or joint family. Some of the joint families were broken-up to single family in the study area after the implementation of NREGA.

4.5 Summary of the Chapter

The work profile under NREGA, the activity in which employed under NREGA and the quality of assets created, the migration incidents recorded and wage differentials among different activities were observed in the different locations of the study and it was found that on an average 1.8 persons per household were working under NREGA at the State aggregate level. Only Dhar (2.5 person) and Morena (1.85 person) districts were found to be above the State average. The number of member per HHs employed related to SCs, STs and OBCs were found to be 2.11, 1.78 and 1.32 persons respectively. As regards to woman number of member per HHs it is clear from the data that on an average 0.65 members per HHs engaged in NREGA during the year 2009 in Madhya Pradesh. The 100 days of employment per HHs in year 2009 was found to be varies in all the districts related to all the categories it was found below 100. The average rate obtained by the members employed in NREGA was found to be Rs. 91.71/day in Madhya Pradesh. An Average member covered a distance of 1.12 Km. to reach in the place where work conducted under NREGA in Madhya Pradesh. This was found to be maximum in Chhindwara (1.36 Km.) followed by Morena (1.18 Km), Dhar and Sidhi (1.02 Km.) and Sagar (1.0 Km.)

The Major attention has been given for employment in rural connectivity (48.89%) followed by HHs in water conservation and water harvesting (30%), land development (4.63%), flood control and protection (4.07%), renovation of traditional water bodies (3.52%), micro irrigation (1.11%) and drought proofing (0.56%) activities. These activities were found to be almost similar in all the districts except Sidhi and Chhindawara where drought proofing, minor Irrigation work and renovation of traditional bodies were not taken in the reference period of the study. The work related to drought proofing and land development was also not found to be conducted in Sagar district. The 51.37 per cent and 48.63 per cent of NREGA HHs respectively reported that the quality of assets created through NREGA activities were of very good and good quality.

It is also observed that the wage rate between beneficiaries and non beneficiaries was found to be higher for non agricultural casual labour male (Rs.97.12/day) and female (Rs.65.83/day) as compared to wage rate in agricultural casual labour for male (Rs.62.97/day) and for female (Rs.51.73/day) and with the fluctuation of 41.69% (male), 30% (female) in case of non agricultural casual labour and 30.61% (male) and 28.93% (female) in case of agricultural casual labour. Hence, it is clear that wage rate and fluctuation in wage rate were found to be more in non agricultural casual labour as compared to agricultural casual labour.

Very few number of members were found to be migrated from the village (0.31 person) and returns back (0.14 person) in the village in the year 2009 in Madhya Pradesh. The data are almost same for all the locations of the study with minor variations. Out of the members returned to the village to work under NREGA, the majority of them of nearby town (14.48%) followed by same district (14.29%) and same state (14.29%). Amongst the different location the return backed of members was found only in Morena and Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh.

The majority of single families were found in the study area, very few in number joint families were found to exist. It was found during the investigation that this programme is very useful for single family because norms of the programme are 100 days employment will be given to per household family in a

financial year either single family or joint family. Some of the joint families were broken-up to single family in the study area after the implementation of NREGA.

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CHAPTER –V

THE FUNCTIONING OF NREGA – QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

The present study on evaluation of the NREGA Scheme is intended to assess the impact of this scheme on the overall quality of life of people by gauging different parameters associated with the improvement of overall quality of life of beneficiaries. This study also captured the impact of the scheme to arrest views and feed-back of the beneficiaries on various facets of implementation of the scheme at grass root level right from the stage of issue of job cards. In this chapter the functioning of NREGA in terms of qualitative aspects and response of beneficiaries was assessed under various heads.

5.1 Household Asset Holdings

The value of various assets viz; land, house property, livestock, agricultural implements, consumer assets, business assets, ornaments, utensils etc across the categories and at aggregate level were presented in table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Assets Holdings (Rs per household)

Particulars	Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
Land	122030 (55.38)	413200 (68.66)	180264 (60.77)
House Property	83037.5 (37.68)	113500 (18.86)	89130 (30.05)
Live stock	3629.8 (1.65)	5800 (0.96)	4063.8 (1.37)
Agricultural implements	2948.5 (1.34)	42384 (7.04)	10835.6 (3.65)
Consumer assets	2714.5 (1.23)	5674 (0.94)	3306.4 (1.11)
Business assets	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ornaments	4940 (2.24)	17462 (2.90)	7444.4 (2.51)
Utensils	1017 (0.46)	3568 (0.59)	1527.2 (0.51)
Others	50 (0.02)	200 (0.03)	80 (0.03)
Total	220367.3 (100.00)	601788 (100.00)	296651.4 (100.00)

Note – Figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total

It was found that the total as well as item wise value of the assets owned by the non beneficiaries is noticeably higher than the beneficiaries in absolute term. The total value of assets of non beneficiaries was found to be 2.73 times

higher than that of beneficiaries. Value of agricultural implements of non beneficiaries was found 14.37 times higher than the beneficiaries showing remarkable investment, while in other items it ranged from 1.37 to 4.00. Both the groups did not possess any business asset. At the aggregate level the total value of household assets was found to be worth Rs. 296651.40. In per cent term, value of land and house property covers 90 per cent value out of total value of assets across both the categories and at aggregate level. Non beneficiaries have agricultural implements (7.04%) and in remaining 3 per cent other assets were included.

5.2 Household Status on Borrowings and their Financial Vulnerability

The borrowings by sample household (Rs. Per household) under source of loan and purpose of loan is recorded and shown in table 5.2. Under source of loan the data related to institutional loan and non institutional loan (trader-cum-money lenders, commission agent, landlord/employer, friends/relatives) and under purpose of loan the data on various aspects such as daily consumption, social ceremony, purchase of land, livestock or other assets, consumer durables, construction of house, health treatment and others along with rate of interest (per cent per annum) were recorded for both the categories and at aggregate level.

Table 5.2: Borrowings by sample households (Rs. per household)

Occupation		Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
Source of loan	Institutional loan (banks)	2280.0	1000.0	2024.0
	Traders-cum-Money Lenders	390.0	0.0	312.0
	Commission Agent	110.0	1400.0	368.0
	Landlord/Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Friends/Relatives	621.0	100.0	516.8
	Others	465.0	80.0	388.0
Purpose of loan	Daily consumption	75.0	0.0	60.0
	Social ceremony	1575.0	400.0	1340.0
	Purchase of land, livestock or other assets	0.0	1000.0	200.0
	Consumer durables	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Construction of house	650.0	0.0	520.0
	Health treatment	415.0	180.0	368.0
	Others	1151.0	1000.0	1120.8
Rate of interest (percent per annum)		25.30%	36.40%	26.88%

The average amount of loan is taken by the beneficiaries from different sources found more than non beneficiaries in all the cases except commission agent. Rs. 2280/-, Rs. 621/-, Rs. 465/-, Rs. 390/- and Rs. 110/- were found to be taken by the beneficiaries from institutional source (banks), friends/relatives, others, traders-cum-money lenders and commission agent while non beneficiaries taken Rs. 1400/-, Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 100/- and Rs 80/- as loan from commission agent, institutional sources (banks), friends/relatives and others respectively. None of the HH used to borrow credit from landlord/ employer. It's a good sign. Non beneficiaries did not borrow even from the traders-cum-money lenders (Table 5.2).

As far as the purpose of loan by sample HHs (Rs/HH) is concerned except purchase of land, livestock or other assets, beneficiary HHs spent more than non beneficiaries on all the other purposes like daily consumption, social ceremony, health treatment and others. No one from both the categories borrow credit to purchase consumer durables. On an average a beneficiary HH spent Rs. 1575/-, [Rs. 1151/-, Rs. 650/-, Rs. 415/- and Rs. 75/- on social ceremony, others, construction of house, health treatment and daily consumption respectively. Non beneficiary HHs spent Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 750/-, Rs. 400/- and Rs.180/- on purchase of land, livestock or other assets, others, social ceremony and health treatment respectively. The rate of interest is to be paid by non beneficiary (36.40%) was found almost one & half times the rate of interest paid by beneficiary (25.30%) (Table 5.2). The low asset base and poor socio-economic condition of majority of the HHs compelled them to live in vulnerable areas with poor access of good quality food, institutional credit, hygienic environment which lead to health related problems.

The data on HH strength on borrowing and other HH assets in terms of percentage of HH had been presented in table 5.3. The information gathered by the HHs on various aspects such as doing wage work to those whom they were indebted, availability of cooperative credit society, informal credit society/SHG in village, family member being member of such society, having account in a bank/ post office/ other institution, having any stocks/ bond/ shares/ other similar assets and having life insurance policy.

Table 5.3: Household strength on borrowing and other household assets (% of HHs)

Occupation	Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
Doing wage work to those whom they are indebted	7	0	5.6
Availability of co-operative credit society in village	69	76	70.4
Family member being member of such society	0	8	1.6
Availability of informal credit society/SHG in village	71.5	82	73.6
Family member being member of such society	6.5	14	8
Having account in a bank/post office/other institution	88	50	80.4
Having any stocks/bond/shares/other similar assets	0	0	0
Having life insurance policy	5.5	14	7.2

It was found that more NREGA HHs (7%) sent their family members to work at agricultural land or other establishes of landlords to whom they were indebted whereas none of the non NREGA found to be involved in such activity. The 69 per cent of NREGA and 76 per cent non NREGA HHs reported the availability of the cooperative credit society in the village and none of the NREGA and 8 per cent non NREGA HHs were found to be member of such society. The availability of informal credit society/SHG in the village were found to be 71.5 and 82 per cent with 6.5 and 14 per cent family members being member of such society in case of NREGA and non NREGA HHs respectively. Tendency of opening an account in a bank/ post office/ other institution was found noticeably higher in NREGA HHs (88%) as compared to non NREGA HHs (50%). None of the HHs found to have stocks/bond/shares/other similar assets. HHs having LIC policy were found to be more in case of non NREGA (14%) against the NREGA (5.5%) HHs.

5.3 Some Qualitative Aspects of NREGA

Qualitative aspects from the HHs after the implementation of NREGA were recorded to critically examine the differences observed by the beneficiaries during post NREGA period in their villages. The information on various qualitative aspects such as issues related to job cards and work applications, payment of wages and related issues, worksite facilities and economic usefulness of the work, monitoring of the work, nature of assets created and their durability,

Table 5.4: Qualitative questions related to functioning of NREGA (Percentage of hh)

	Description	Yes	No	Not sure
Job card issuance	Paid any fees/charges or bribe to get a job card	0	100	0
	The amount paid for job card (exorbitant)	0	100	0
	The amount paid as bribe (exorbitant)	0	100	0
Irregularity in the job card	No entries were made, even though the job card holder(s) had worked on NREGA	16	84	0
	Some entries were incomplete or missing or fake information was entered	6.5	93.5	0
	Some entries had been over-written	3.5	96.5	0
	The signature column was blank or partly blank	11	89	0
Where was the card generally kept	With the card holders	94.5	0	0
	With Sarpanch or Sachiv	5.5	0	0
	With contractor	0	0	0
	With the gram rojgar sevak	0	0	0
	Elsewhere	0	0	0
Work application	Are you employed in response to an application for work	95.5	4.5	0
	If applied, did you get a dated receipt for the application	37	63	0
	If applied, did you get work within 15 days of application	2.5	97.5	0
	In case of failure to provide work within 15 days, is unemployment allowance paid	0	100	0
Payment of Wages	Are the wage rates same for men and women	100	0	0
	Wage rates higher for men	0	100	0
	Wage rates higher for women	0	100	0
	wage paid on "daily-wage" basis	0	0	0
	wage paid on "piece-rate/task-wage" basis	100	0	0
Measurement of work	Work was measured by individual's work	13.5	86.5	0
	Work was measured by team measurement	86.5	13.5	0
	Work was measured by collective measurement	0	0	0
Period of wage payment	Wages were paid within a fortnight	15.5	0	0
	Wages were paid within a month	81.5	0	0
	Wages were paid more than a month	3	0	0
	Wages were paid after one year	0	0	0
Who made the wage payment	Sarpanch or Sachiv	1.5	0	0
	Post Office	26.5	0	0
	Bank	72	0	0
	Representative of line department	0	0	0
	Other government official or any other	0	0	0
In case wage payment made in the bank	Bank account was on self's name	100	0	0
	Spouse's name	0	0	0
	Parent's name	0	0	0
	Children's name	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0
	Individual account	98.5	0	0
	Joint account	1.5	0	0
	Did bank follow usual procedure of banking	100	0	0
In case wages were not paid through bank	Wages paid in front of all labourers	87	13	0
	Wages paid on the worksite	8	0	0
	Wages paid in Panchayat Bhawan	3.5	0	0
	Wages paid on other public/private place	0	0	0
	Wages paid on some one's private residence	0	0	0
Complaints regarding wage payment	There were delays in wage payments	88.5	11.5	0
	Wage paid less than the minimum wage	0	100	0
	Wage paid less than asked for sign/thumb impression	0	100	0
	Task was too much compared to the wages paid	8	92	0
	Faced problems in accessing post office/bank accounts	33.5	66.5	0
	On what basis wages were calculated not clear	11	89	0

		Description	Yes	No	Not sure
Details of worksite facilities	A Board/GP member gave details of the sanctioned amount, work dimensions and other requisite details		76	24	0
	The worksite had drinking water facility		95	5	0
	Worksite had shade for periods of rest		8	92	0
	Worksite had child care facility		12.5	87.5	0
	Worksite had first aid kit/medicines		7	93	0
Monitoring	Was there any authority to monitor the functioning of the NREGA administration		94	6	0
	Any complaint lodged relating to worksite etc., to the Gram Panchayat, Programme Officer or other officials		0	100	0
	If yes, was any action taken on your complaint		0	0	0
Economic usefulness of the work	Work is very useful to the villagers		85.5	0	0
	Work is quite useful to the villagers		13	0	0
	Work is not particularly useful to the villagers		1.5	0	0
	Work is useless for the villagers		0	0	0
Nature of assets and their durability in which the interviewee involved	The structure created may last up to one year		31.5	0	0
	The structure created may last up to five year		44.5	0	0
	The structure created may last up to ten year		16.5	0	0
	The structure created may last more than ten year		7.5	0	0
	Is it worth creating the structure		95.5	0	0
	Was the structure created adequate		82	18	0
	No, structure needed more attention to be able to last long		0	0	0
How has NREGA affected labour migration	Did any your family members migrated out for job after implementation of NAREGA (year 2005 onwards)		9.5	90.5	0
	If yes, only one member of the family migrated		2	0	0
	More than one member of the family migrated		7.5	0	0
	Are wages higher in city or other states than NREGA		7	0	0
	Any family members migrated back to village to work under NREGA		0	0	0
	If yes, only one member of the family migrated back		0	0	0
	More than one member of the family migrated back		0	0	0
	Any family member migrated as wage labourer with dissatisfaction from NREGA		0	0	0
	If yes, only one member of the family migrated		0	0	0
	More than one member of the family migrated		0	0	0
Respondents' awareness about NREGA implementation	Are respondent aware about NREGA implementation		100	0	0
	Right to apply for work and get employed within 15 days		91	9	0
	The work application procedure		76.5	23.5	0
	Right to minimum wages		96.5	3.5	0
	The level of minimum wages		95.5	4.5	0
	The wage calculation method		27	73	0
	Right to the unemployment allowance		0	100	0
	Minimum worksite facilities (drinking water, first aid,)		11	89	0
	Mandatory availability of muster rolls at the worksite		67	33	0
	The list of permissible works under the NREGA		71	29	0
Potential benefits of NREGA	NREGA enhanced food security		93.5	6.5	1
	NREGA provided protection against extreme poverty		85	5	10
	NREGA helped to reduce distress migration		39	29	32
	NREGA helped to reduce indebtedness		31	46.5	22.5
	NREGA gave greater economic independence to women		34	39	27
NREGA generated purchasing power at local economy		51	28	21	
Questions related to food security	Did your family get full two meals throughout year 2009		74	26	0
	Family did not get sufficient food for one month		23	0	0
	Family did not get sufficient food for two month		13	0	0
	Family did not get sufficient food for above two month		100	0	0
	How did you cope with the situation – take loan		72.5	27.5	0
	Catch fish/rat/crab etc		0	100	0
	Near/sometime starvation/take meal only once		0	100	0
	Begging		0	100	0
	Any other		0	0	0

labour migration and NREGA respondent's awareness about implementation of NREGA, potential benefits of NREGA, NREGA and food security etc were gathered from the HHs to judge up to what extent they were aware of various aspects of implementation of NREGA, their rights and duties, kinds of problems they faced during their association with NREGA, steps taken by HHs to come out from the difficulties faced by them, to know the suggestions for the improvement in the functioning of NREGA, rural infrastructure created and its usefulness for the villagers, how NREGA helped HHs in getting their family members around them and to what extent the standard of living of the HHs raised. The responses recorded by the HHs on the above indicators indicate the awareness and actual functioning of the scheme. These responses are presented in table 5.4 and discussed under various sub heads.

5.3.1 Job card issues and work applications

The Operational Guideline (OG) of NREGA indicated that Gram Panchayats are required to issue job cards to the HHs who applies for registration after the due verification of name, age and address of the adult members of a household and affixing their photograph on the job cards. The job cards which is valid for a period of five years should be issued free of cost within fifteen days of application. No one can charge any fee for issuing the job card. Cent per cent HHs reported that they had not paid any amount/fee/charges or bribe to get job card.

The irregularities in the job card were revealed by the HHs that in 16 per cent cases job cards had no entries regarding their employment even though they had worked on NREGA, 6.5 per cent expressed that some entries were incomplete or missing or fake information was entered, 3.5 per cent reported that some entries had been over written. It is important to be noted that in 11 per cent cases, the signature column was blank or partly blank. As per the OG, job cards should be kept with the card holders only. Nevertheless, 5.5 per cent beneficiaries informed that their job cards are kept with the Sarpanch or Sachiv. It is good to note that in 94.5 cases the job cards were kept with the job card holders only.

As per the OG, a job card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work

is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen. In case they were not provided employment within 15 days of application, the unemployment allowance has to be paid to the concerned beneficiaries. Beneficiaries on the basis of their experiences with NREGA reported that only 95.5 per cent were employed in response to an application for work while 4.5 per cent did not get the employment. Only 37 per cent of the beneficiaries got the dated receipt for the application and 63 per cent didn't get it. Almost cent per cent beneficiaries revealed that they did not get work within 15 days of application and were not paid unemployment allowance too.

5.3.2 Payment of wages and related issues

Cent per cent beneficiaries informed that the wage rates were same for men and women workers, wages were paid on the basis of piece rate/task-wage. The work was measured by individual's work and team measurement was reported by 13.5 and 86.5 HH respectively. About 81.5 per cent of the NREGA workers got their wages within a month while 15.5 per cent were paid within a fortnight and 3 per cent were paid even more than a month which is a serious issue. None of the worker was found to be paid as per OG of NREGA i.e. wages must be paid within a fortnight. Maximum workers reported that wages were made by the bank (72%) followed by post office (26.5%) and Sarpanch or sachiv (1.5%). Cent per cent beneficiaries had bank account on their names and out of them 98.5 per cent were individual while 1.5 per cent were joint accounts. They also reported that bank follows usual procedure of banking.

In case the wages were not paid through bank, majority of the beneficiaries (87%) stated that they were paid in front of labourers followed by wages paid on the worksite (8%) and wages paid in Panchayat bhawan (3.5%). About 11.5 per cent of the beneficiaries complained about delay in wage payments while 33.5 per cent faced problems in accessing post office/bank accounts and 11 per cent did not know that on what basis wages were calculated. Only 8 per cent reported that the task was too much compared to the wages paid.

5.3.3 Worksite facilities and economic usefulness of the work

Regarding the details of worksite facilities, 76 per cent beneficiaries confirmed that a Board/Gram Panchayat member gave details of the sanctioned

amount, work dimensions and other requisite details, 95, 12.5, 8, and 7 per cent confirmed the worksite had drinking water facility, child care facility, had shade for period of rest and first aid kit/medicines respectively.

5.3.4 Monitoring of the work

Monitoring performed for proper execution of the work under any programme and is useful for its timely completion. The 94 per cent of the beneficiaries revealed that the authority was present to monitor the functioning of NREGA administration. About 85.5, 13 and 1.5 per cent beneficiaries reported that the work was very useful, quite useful and not particularly useful to the villagers respectively. None had reported that the work was useless for the villagers.

5.3.5 Nature of assets created and their durability

The beneficiaries assessed the nature of assets and their durability in terms of structure created and 44.5, 31.5, 16.5 and 7.5 per cent of the beneficiaries expressed that structure may last up to five years, one year, up to ten years and more than ten years respectively. About 95.5 per cent beneficiaries told that it is worth creating the structure and 82 per cent were in the favour of the structures created were adequate. No one reported that the structure needed more attention to be able to last long.

5.3.6 Labour migration and NREGA

Only 9.5 per cent beneficiaries HHs reported that their family members migrated out for job after implementation of NREGA. Out of them, 7.5 per cent told that more than one member of the family migrated and in remaining 2 per cent cases only one member of the family migrated. Nearly 7 per cent HHs were of the opinion that the wages are higher in the city or other States than NREGA. None of the HHs reported that their family members returned back to village to work under NREGA.

5.3.7 Respondent's awareness about NREGA implementation

For proper implementation and improving the efficiency of the beneficiaries employed under NREGA, making beneficiaries aware is the key to get success in terms of performance and achievements. Cent percent beneficiaries

said that they were aware about NREGA implementation and no one reported to have any idea about the right to the unemployment allowance. The right to apply for work and get employed within 15 days, work application procedure, right to minimum wages, the level of minimum wages, the wage calculation method, minimum worksite facilities, mandatory availability of muster rolls at the worksite and the list of permissible work under NREGA were known to 91, 76.5, 96.5, 95.5, 27, 11, 67 and 71 per cent of the beneficiaries respectively.

5.3.8 Potential benefits of NREGA

The beneficiaries reported that they had accumulated many potential benefits of the NREGA and it helped them in alleviating the poverty and hunger. The 93.5 per cent of the beneficiaries opined that NREGA enhanced the food security, 85 per cent believes that it provided protection against extreme poverty, 39 per cent revealed that it helped to reduce distress migration, 31 per cent realized that it helped to reduce indebtedness, 51 per cent realized purchasing power at local economy generated due to NREGA. About 34 per cent felt that NREGA gave economic independence to women.

5.3.9 NREGA and food security

NREGA helped the beneficiaries to ameliorate their purchasing power as well as standard of living. Nearly 74 per cent beneficiaries reported that their family could get full two meals throughout the year 2009 because of NREGA. About 100, 23 & 13 per cent of the HHs reported that their family did not get sufficient food above two months, for one month and two months respectively. The loan is the only coping mechanism with this insecure and vulnerable situation for 72.5 per cent of the HHs.

5.4 Some Quantitative Questions related to Functioning, Benefits and Food Security due to Implementation of NREGA

Some quantitative questions such as amount paid to get the job card, with whom job card is kept, who monitors the functioning of NREGA, provide details about lodging of complaint and action taken, description of the work and starting date, family member migrated after implementation of NREGA, family members migrated with dissatisfaction of NREGA etc were asked to HHs and reply given by them are presented in table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Quantitative questions related to NREGA functioning (Percentage of hh)

Q1.	If you paid some amount to get job card: how much for job card and how much bribe.
Answer	No
Q.2	If the job card is not kept with you, what is the reason for that?
Answer	92 % of HHs are not kept job cards with them due to they felt that it is secured with the mate or the Secretary of Garm Panchayat
Q.3	If there is any authority, who monitors the functioning of NREGA then describe the details?
Answer	Sarpanch or Secretary of Garm Panchayat monitored the functioning of NREGA time to time
Q.4	If you lodged any complaints give details and also provide details of what action was taken
Answer	Complaints not lodged – 85% Verbal complaints lodged - 15%. No action has been taken up by the mate
Q.5	Provide description of the work and its starting date?
Answer	Road connectivity, Water Tank. Digging and construction of well, Fencing of fields by boulders, Orchard development etc. Starting Date: Jan./ Oct.
Q.6	Provide details of family members migrated to city after implementation of NREGA and why?
Answer	60-70 per cent male workers migrated to city as they got more than 100days employment in cities
Q.7	Provide details of family members migrated back to village to work in NREGA and why?
Answer	None of the family worker back to village to work in NREGA due to insufficient days (100 days only) of employment in NREGA and they got skill in their work in the city.
Q.8	Provide details of family members migrated to city with dissatisfaction of NREGA and why?
Answer	5-10 % of family members migrated to city due to insufficient number of days of employment provided in NAREGA and they have built skill in their work and got higher wages in the city.

Note: This table is only indicative and the answers need to be coded and presented in percentage terms

No money had been paid by any HHs to get the job card. 92 % of HHs were not kept job cards with them due to they felt that it is secured with the mate or the Secretary of Garm Panchayat. Sarpanch or Secretary of Garm Panchayat monitored the functioning of NREGA time to time. The 85 per cent of HHs not lodged any complaint, while only 15 per cent were lodged verbal complaints to the mate but no action had been taken up by the mate. The activities related to road connectivity, digging and construction of well and water tanks, fencing of fields by boulders, orchard development etc. stats in the month of Jan./oct. The 60-70 per cent male workers migrated to city as they got more than 100 days employment in cities.. None of the family worker back to village to work in NREGA due to insufficient days (100 days only) of employment in NREGA and they got skill in their work in the city. 5-10 % of family members migrated to city due to insufficient number of days of employment provided in NREGA and they have built skill in their work and got higher wages in the city

Food security, protection against poverty, migration, indebtedness and economic independence of the women related issues were also discussed and same has been presented in table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Potential benefits of NREGA (Percentage of hh)

Q1.	NREGA enhance food security
Answer	Yes, although State government already provided sufficient quantity of food grains at subsidized rate to the poor people.
Q.2	NREGA provided protection against extreme poverty
Answer	Yes
Q.3	NREGA helped to reduce distress migration
Answer	Yes 100% HHs
Q.4	NREGA helped to reduce indebtedness
Answer	Yes 50%
Q.5	NREGA gave greater economic independence to women
Answer	Yes

Note: This table is only indicative and the answers need to be coded and presented in percentage terms

HHs told that NREGA enhanced food security, although State government already provided sufficient quantity of food grains at subsidized rate to the poor people. Almost all the HHs reported that it provided protection against the extreme poverty, helped to reduce distress migration and indebtedness and gave greater independence to women.

Table 5.7: Quantitative questions related to food security (percentage of hh)

Q1.	Do you feel that your family does not have sufficient food for the whole of year give reasons
Answer	Yes, due dependency on agriculture specially on crop production
Q.2	Have you faced any deprivations other than food insufficiency? If yes, explain
Answer	Poor quantity of drinking water – 30% Water availability at distant place – 15% Lack of medical facility – 65% Lack of educational facility – 80% Power cut – 99% Unavailability of quality input for cultivation of crops -76%
Q.3	What were the main difficulties you and your family faced during the last year?
Answer	Break down of joint family – 52% feed & fodder problem – 12% Poor sanitation – 35% Not having good shelters for HHs and Death of HH head –16% their livestock's– 25%
Q.4	What is the most important thing your household lacks
Answer	Better home - 28% Irrigation structure – 26% Agricultural land – 26% Better job – 75% Good food, cloth & education – 36%
Q.5	What is the suggestion for amelioration
Answer	Increase wage rate – 67% Increase no. of working days under NREGA – 47% Timely payment – 72% Children education -26% More employment – 51%
Q.6	Any suggestions to improve NREGA functioning
Answer	Increasing number of working days – 42% Stringent action against corruption affairs - 46% Transparencies and accountability in implementation – 57% Better arrangement/ worksite facilities – 67% Better monitoring of NREGA work -72% Proper measurement of work – 58%

Note: This table is only indicative and the answers need to be coded and presented in percentage terms

Some quantity questions related to food security were also asked from the HHs such as whether the food is available round the year, deprivation other than food insufficiency, difficulties faced during the year, lacking of important things etc. The suggestions given by the HHs to improve NREGA functioning and its amelioration were also recorded and presented in table 5.7.

Majority of the HHs reported that their family does not have sufficient food for the whole year due to dependency on agriculture specially on crop production. Poor quality of drinking water (30%), Water availability at distant place (15%), lack of medical facility (65%), lack of educational facility (80%), power cut (99%), unavailability of quality input for cultivation of crops (76%) etc were the main difficulties faced by them and their family during the last year. Break down of joint family, poor sanitation, not having good shelters for HHs and their live-stocks, feed and fodder problems for animals and death of HH head were faced by the 52,35,25,12 and 16 per cent of HHs. It is also revealed that better job (75%), better home (28%), good food, cloth and education (36%), agricultural land (26%) and irrigation structure (26%) are the major lacuna of the HHs.

Timely payment (72%), increase in wage rate (67%), more employment (51%) and increase in number of working days under NREGA (47%) and children education (26%) are the some of the amelioration suggested by the HHs. Functioning of NREGA can be improved by better arrangement/worksite facilities (67%), stringent action against corruption affairs (46%), proper measurement of piece work (58%), transparencies and accountability in implementation (57%), increasing number of working days (42%), better monitoring of NREGA work (72%) as reported by majority of the HHs.

5.5 Summary of the Chapter

The total value of assets of non beneficiaries was found to be 2.73 times higher than that of beneficiaries. Value of agricultural implements of non beneficiaries was found 14.37 times higher than the beneficiaries showing remarkable investment, while in other items it ranged from 1.37 to 4.00. Both the groups did not possess any business asset. At the aggregate level the total value of household assets was found to be worth Rs. 296651.40. In per cent term, value of

land and house property covers 90 per cent value out of total value of assets across both the categories and at aggregate level.

The average amount of loan is taken by the beneficiaries from different sources found more than non beneficiaries in all the cases except commission agent. Rs. 2280/-, Rs. 621/-, Rs. 465/-, Rs. 390/- and Rs. 110/- were found to be taken by the beneficiaries from institutional source (banks), friends/relatives, others, traders-cum-money lenders and commission agent while non beneficiaries taken Rs. 1400/-, Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 100/- and Rs 80/- as loan from commission agent, institutional sources (banks), friends/relatives and others respectively. None of the HH used to borrow credit from landlord/ employer. It is good sign. Non beneficiaries did not borrow even from the traders-cum-money lenders

The rate of interest is to be paid by non beneficiary (36.40%) was found almost one & half times the rate of interest paid by beneficiary (25.30%). The low asset base and poor socio-economic condition of majority of the HHs compelled them to live in vulnerable areas with poor access of good quality food, institutional credit hygienic environment which lead to health related problems.

Tendency of opening an account in a bank/ post office/ other institution was found noticeably higher in NREGA HHs (88%) as compared to non NREGA HHs (50%). None of the HHs found to have stocks/bond/shares/other similar assets. HHs having LIC policy were found to be more in case of non NREGA (14%) against the NREGA (5.5%) HHs.

Beneficiaries on the basis of their experiences with NREGA reported that only 95.5 per cent were employed in response to an application for work while 4.5 per cent did not get the employment. Only 37 per cent of the beneficiaries got the dated receipt for the application and 63 per cent didn't get it.

Cent per cent beneficiaries revealed that they did not get work within 15 days of application and were not paid unemployment allowance too. Cent per cent beneficiaries informed that the wage rates were same for men and women workers, wages were paid on the basis of piece rate/task-wage. The work was measured by individual's work and team measurement was reported by 13.5 and 86.5 HH respectively.

The 81.5 per cent of the NREGA workers got their wages within a month while 15.5 per cent were paid within a fortnight and 3 per cent were paid even more than a month which is a serious issue. Majority of the beneficiaries (87%) stated that they were paid in front of labourers followed by wages paid on the worksite (8%) and wages paid in Panchayat bhawan (3.5%).

The 11.5 per cent of the beneficiaries complained about delay in wage payments while 33.5 per cent faced problems in accessing post office/bank accounts and 11 per cent did not know that on what basis wages were calculated. Only 8 per cent reported that the task was too much compared to the wages paid. The 76 per cent beneficiaries confirmed that a Board/Gram Panchayat member gave details of the sanctioned amount, work dimensions and other requisite details. The 95, 12.5, 8, and 7 per cent confirmed the worksite had drinking water facility, child care facility, had shade for period of rest and first aid kit/medicines respectively.

The 94 per cent of the beneficiaries revealed that the authority was present to monitor the functioning of NREGA administration. About 85.5, 13 and 1.5 per cent beneficiaries reported that the work was very useful, quite useful and not particularly useful to the villagers respectively. None had reported that the work was useless for the villagers. About 95.5 beneficiaries told that it is worth creating the structure and 82 per cent were in the favour of the structures created were adequate. No one reported that the structure needed more attention to be able to last long.

The right to apply for work and get employed within 15 days, work application procedure, right to minimum wages, the level of minimum wages, the wage calculation method, minimum worksite facilities, mandatory availability of muster rolls at the worksite and the list of permissible work under NREGA were known to 91, 76.5, 96.5, 95.5, 27, 11, 67 and 71 per cent of the beneficiaries.

The 93.5 per cent of the beneficiaries opined that NREGA enhanced the food security, 85 per cent believes that it provided protection against extreme poverty, 39 per cent revealed that it helped to reduce distress migration, 31 per cent realized that it helped to reduce indebtedness, 51 per cent realized

purchasing power at local economy generated due to NREGA. About 34 per cent felt that NREGA gave economic independence to women.

The 74 per cent beneficiaries reported that their family could get full two meals throughout the year 2009 because of NREGA. About 100, 23 & 13 per cent of the HHs reported that their family did not get sufficient food above two months, for one month and two months respectively. The loan is the only coping mechanism with this insecure and vulnerable situation for 72.5 per cent of the HHs.

Activities related to road connectivity, digging and construction of well and water tanks, fencing of fields by boulders, orchard development etc. starts in the month of Jan./Oct. The 60-70 per cent male workers migrated to city as they got more than 100 days employment in cities..

None of the family worker back to village to work in NREGA due to insufficient days (100 days only) of employment in NREGA and they got skill in their work in the city. About 5-10 % of family members migrated to city due to insufficient number of days of employment provided in NAREGA and they have built skill in their work and got higher wages in the city HHs told that NREGA enhanced food, although State government already provided sufficient quantity of food grains at subsidized rate to the poor people. Almost all the HHs reported that it provided protection against the extreme poverty, helped to reduce distress migration and indebtedness, and gave greater independence to women.

Timely payment, increase in wage rate, more employment and increase in number of working days under NREGA and children education are the some of the amelioration suggested by the HHs. Functioning of NREGA can be improved by better arrangement/worksites facilities, stringent action against corruption affairs, proper measurement of piece work, transparencies and accountability in implementation, increasing number of working days, better monitoring of NREGA work as reported by majority of the HHs.

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CHAPTER –VI

NREGA IMPACT ON VILLAGE ECONOMY

NREGA is a flagship programme of Government of India which aimed at transforming the village economy into the prosperous one. Keeping in view the importance of village economy, an attempt has been made in this chapter to assess the impact of NREGA on the village economy. Various parameters such as infrastructure available in the village, changes in occupational structure, wage rate differentials in agricultural and other operations along with various changes in the village economy after implementation of NREGA in Madhya Pradesh were studied in this chapter.

6.1 Infrastructure Available in the Village

The infrastructure available in the villages reflects the development in particular and prosperity in general. It helps to enhance the standard of living of the masses resides in rural areas by making the access to the facilities which would not be available otherwise. The data related to infrastructure available within the villages are shown in table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Infrastructure available within the village (percentage of villages)

Particular	Within village	Nearest village	If nearest village, average distance (kms)
Road connectivity	100	-	-
Railway connectivity	-	100	32.8
Landline or mobile connectivity	100	-	-
Post Office	0	100	4.6
Co-operative credit society	20	80	3.8
Regional Rural Bank	10	90	4.1
Commercial Bank	0	100	5.6
Agricultural Produce Market	0	100	6
Self Help Group Centre	40	60	4
School Primary	100	-	-
School Secondary	60	40	0.5
School Higher Secondary	20	80	3.5
Primary Health Centre	30	70	2.6
Hospital/Dispensary	0	100	8.7
Gram Panchayat Office	80	20	0.4
Fair Price Shop	0	100	3.7
Any other	-	-	-

It indicate that all the villages have road connectivity, landline and mobile connectivity and primary school and half or more than half of the villages have Gram Panchayat offices and secondary school. About 40 per cent villages have self help group centre, 30 per cent have primary health centre, 20 per cent have cooperative credit society and Higher Secondary School and 10 per cent have Regional Rural Banks. The average distance of railway connectivity was found to be 32.8 kms away from the village. Hospital, Agricultural Produce Market and Commercial Bank found to be about 8.7,6 and 5.6 kms away from the village while other infrastructures like, post office, Regional Rural bank, cooperative credit society, fair price shop and primary health centre's were found to be within the average distance ranges from 2.6 to 4.6 kms.

6.2 Changes in Occupational Structure in the Selected Villages

The occupation structure of HHs and their comparative analysis was carried out during the reference period 2009 and 2001 and results are presented in table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Occupational structure (% of households)

Occupation	Reference period 2009	2001
1. Cultivators	43.18	47.65
2. Agricultural Labour	44.79	35.00
3. Household Small Industry	0.21	3.98
4. Other Manufacturing./mining	0.00	6.59
5. Construction	7.18	6.10
6. Trade, Commerce and Business	1.83	0.38
7. Transport and Communication	0.21	0.27
8. Other Services	2.67	0.00
9. Total	100.00	100.00

The occupation structure of the sample villages shows a slight change over a period of nine years. The percentage of HHs engaged in cultivation small scale industries, other manufactures and mining industries and transport and communication has found to be decreased in the year 2009 over the year 2001. While, HHs engaged them self as agricultural laborers, constructions, trade commerce and business has been increased in the year 2009 over the year 2001.

Thus, it can be concluded that NREGA has accelerated village economy by creating growth opportunities in agricultural laborers, trade, commerce and business, construction and various sectors for the workers.

6.3 How has NREGA Affected Wage Rates in the Selected Villages

The average wage rate for different activities before (2005) and after (2009) the implementation of NREGA and its comparative analysis has been presented in table 6.3. It is seen that wages of both male and female workers have increased over the concerned period. The data shows that the increase in wage rate was noticed in the range of 15 (female) to 33 per cent (male). Wage rates in construction sectors have increased noticeably with the rise in the real estate sector.

Table 6.3: Wage rates for different activities (average of all villages) - Rs

Activity		Reference period (2009)		Before NREGA -2005	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Prevailing Agricultural Wages		80	70	60	60
Prevailing Non Agricultural Wages		80	70	60	60
Construction		250	-	200	-
Mining		-	-	-	-
Other skilled work	Electrician	300	-	250	-
	Plumber	250	-	250	-
	Pump-set boring	-	-	-	-

6.4 How has NREGA Affected Charges for Agricultural Operation

The impact of NREGA on labour charges for various agricultural operations is presented in table 6.4.

It is seen that the labour charges have almost double during 2001-2009. During 2005-2009, the labour charges increased in the range of 25-50 per cent, same is the case with labour charges during 2001 to 2005. On the basis of observations noted between two time periods, it is difficult to say that there is any impact of implementation of NREGA on the labour charges for agricultural operations. However, little difficulty was noticed everywhere during peak period of agricultural operations.

Table 6.4: Prevailing labour charges for agricultural operations (average of all villages) (Rs/day)

Activity	Reference period 2009	Before NREGA	
		2005	2001
Ploughing	90	60	50
Levelling	80	45	40
Weeding	70	50	40
Paddy transplanting	90	70	60
Harvesting of wheat	80	50	40
Harvesting of paddy	80	60	50
Harvesting of gram	70	50	40
Harvesting of soybean	80	50	40
Harvesting of ragi	-	-	-
Harvesting of jowar	80	70	60
Harvesting of maize	70	60	50
Cane-cutting	-	-	-
Harvesting other crops	-	-	-
Digging of potatoes	80	60	40
Threshing of paddy	70	60	50
Threshing of wheat	70	60	50
Winnowing of wheat/paddy	60	50	40

6.5 Various Changes in the Village Economy after Implementation of NREGA

For inclusive growth, it is essential that employment has to be provided to marginalized groups of the society and NREGA has acted as growth trigger in the village economy. The qualitative questions on changes in the villages during last one year have been presented in table 6.5.

The 35 per cent of the HHs reported the shortage of agricultural wage labour at some point during last year. All the respondents revealed that the villagers' awareness towards Government Schemes increased. The change in wages of casual labourers has increased was realized by 90 per cent respondents. After implementation of NREGA the cost of production in agriculture increased by 10 percent because of scarcity of labour and no change in labour migration by NREGA activities were felt by the 85 per cent respondents while 70 per cent felt that there had been shortage of agricultural labour after implementation of NREGA. The cost of production in agriculture increased by 20 percent because of scarcity of labour and change in trend of attached labour in agriculture were noticed by the 60 per cent of the respondents. Increase in household consumption in village, trend of people living in village and going to work outside daily and for longer period has increased, labour is migrating from the village as wage rate

in the town is higher than wage rate under NREGA or other activities in the village and cost of production increased by 20 to 50 percent were reported by 20 percent respondents.

Table 6.5: Qualitative questions on changes in the villages during last one year.

(% of HH)

Description	% response
Was there shortage of agricultural wage labour at some point during last year	35
After implementation of NREGA has there been a shortage of agriculture labour	70
After implementation of NREGA the cost of production in agriculture increased by 10 percent because of scarcity of labour	80
Cost increased by 20 percent	60
Cost increased by 20 to 50 percent	20
Cost increased by 50 to 75 percent	-
Cost increased by 100 percent	-
Cost increased by more than 100 percent	-
After implementation of NREGA labour who migrated earlier to town/city are coming back to work in the village	-
More labour is migrating from the village as wage rate in the town is higher than wage rate under NREGA or other activities in the village	25
Some labour has come back to work in NREGA but others are moving to the town/city because of wage differential	-
There is no change in labour migration by NREGA activities	85
After NREGA change in wages of casual labourers has increased	90
After NREGA change in wages of casual labourers has decreased	-
After NREGA change in wages of casual labourers remained same	05
The trend of people living in village and going to work outside daily has increased	15
The trend of people living in village and going to work outside for longer period has increased	20
Has living standard improved in your village since the introduction of NREGA	15
After NREGA have you witnessed increase in household consumption in village	20
After NREGA have you witnessed more children are now going to the school	-
After NREGA, have you witnessed change in trend of attached labour in agriculture	60
After NREGA, have villagers' awareness towards Government Schemes increased	100

6.6 Functioning of NREGA

Some quantitative questions related to functioning of NREGA have been asked and presented in table 6.6.

None of the HHs reported the shortage of labour during last year (before implementation of NREGA) but after the implementation of NREGA there has

been shortage of agricultural labourers during peak agricultural operations in the study area were noticed particularly during sowing, inter-culture and harvesting time in the month of March, April, October, November. Approximately 85 per cent change occurred in the wages of casual labour after the implementation of NREGA. The HHs also reported that their standard of living improved in their villages. They invested 16 to 35 per cent more in housing, food, education and health care. After the introduction of NREGA their household consumption also improved in their villages. They invested 35 to 40 per cent more in food and non food items. The children education also increased upto 35 per cent.

Table 6.6: Quantitative questions about the functioning of NREGA

Q1.	Was there a shortage of agricultural wage labour at some point during last year? If so in which months?								
Answer	Yes in the month of March, April, October, November								
Q.2	After implementation of NREGA has there been a shortage of agriculture labour? If yes in which years/months?								
Answer	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">October – November</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">March - April</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align:center;">2009 60</td> <td style="text-align:center;">40</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align:center;">2008 60</td> <td style="text-align:center;">40</td> </tr> </table>	October – November	March - April	2009 60	40	2008 60	40		
October – November	March - April								
2009 60	40								
2008 60	40								
Q.3	Give details of change in wages of casual labour during the last 5 years after NREGA								
Answer	2006 2007 – 85 % change occurred after NREGA								
Q.4	In what way the standard of living improved in your village since the introduction of NREGA?								
Answer	Housing – 25% Food – 35% Education – 35% Health care – 16%								
Q.5	In what way the household consumption improved in your village since the introduction of NREGA								
Answer	Clothes – 45% Pulses & vegetables – 35% Shoe – 12% Recreation activity -10%								
Q6.	In what way NREGA has impacted the children education								
Answer	35% increase in education of children								
Q.8	In what way NREGA has impacted the trends of attached labour in agriculture								
Answer	No impact on attached labour								
Q.9	In what way NREGA has improved villagers’ awareness towards Government Schemes								
Answer	Gram Sabha, TV, Radio, news papers, local communication with leaders								
Q.10	Your suggestions to improve the implementation of NREGA for the benefits of both laborers as well cultivators?								
Answer	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;">Payment in time – 82%</td> <td style="width:50%;">Provide work in slack period – 36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase number of days of employment – 82%</td> <td>Provide skills to labours – 37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Programme should continue with increased number of days of employment – 37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">The work of NREGA should also be preferably at Cultivators fields (leveling, Fencing, irrigation structures etc.)-26%</td> </tr> </table>	Payment in time – 82%	Provide work in slack period – 36%	Increase number of days of employment – 82%	Provide skills to labours – 37%	Programme should continue with increased number of days of employment – 37%		The work of NREGA should also be preferably at Cultivators fields (leveling, Fencing, irrigation structures etc.)-26%	
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Note: This table is only indicative and the answers need to be coded and presented in percentage terms

The trends of attached labour in agriculture had not been impacted in the study area. Villagers were aware towards government schemes after the

implementation of NREGA. They were found to participate in Gram Sabha, local communication with leaders, reading news papers, watching TV and listening radio. HH reported that if the payment available in time, improved skills for working, number of days of employment increased and work of NREGA should also be preferable at cultivators fields (leveling, Fencing, irrigation structures etc.) than only they will be able to get more benefits from NREGA.

6.7 Summary of the Chapter

All the villages have road connectivity, landline and mobile connectivity and primary school and half or more than half of the villages have Gram Panchayat offices and secondary school. About 40 per cent villages have self help group centre, 30 per cent have primary health centre, 20 per cent have cooperative credit society and Higher Secondary School and 10 per cent have Regional Rural Banks. The average distance of railway connectivity was found to be 32.8 kms away from the village. Hospital, Agricultural Produce Market and Commercial Bank found to be about 8.7, 6 and 5.6 kms away from the village while other infrastructures like, post office, Regional Rural bank, cooperative credit society, fair price shop and primary health centre's were found to be within the average distance ranges from 2.6 to 4.6 kms.

The occupation structure of the sample villages shows a slight change over a period of nine years. The percentage of HHs engaged in cultivation small scale industries, other manufactures and mining industries and transport and communication has found to be decreased in the year 2009 over the year 2001. While, HHs engaged them self as agricultural laborers, constructions, trade comers and business has been increased in the year 2009 over the year 2001. Thus, it can be concluded that NREGA has accelerated village economy by creating growth opportunities in agricultural laborers, trade, commerce and business, construction various sectors for the workers.

It is seen that wages of both male and female workers have increased over the concerned period. The data shows that the increase in wage rate was noticed in the range of 15 (female) to 33 per cent (male).

The labour charges almost became double during 2001-2009. During the two periods i.e. 2001-2005 and 2005-2009, the labour charges found to be

increased in the range of 25-50 per cent. Little difficulty regarding availability of labour was noticed everywhere during peak period of agricultural operations.

No change in labour migration by NREGA activities were felt by the 80 per cent respondents while 70 per cent felt that there has been a shortage of agriculture labour after implementation of NREGA. Increase in household consumption in village, trend of people living in village and going to work outside daily and for longer period has increased, labour is migrating from the village as wage rate in the town is higher than wage rate under NREGA or other activities in the village and cost of production increased by 20 to 50 percent were reported by 20 percent respondents.

None of the HHs reported the shortage of labour during last year (before implementation of NREGA) but after the implementation of NREGA there has been shortage of agricultural labourers during peak agricultural operations in the study area were noticed particularly during sowing, inter-culture and harvesting time in the month of March, April, October, November. Approximately 85 per cent change occurred in the wages of casual labour after the implementation of NREGA. The HHs also reported that their standard of living improved in their villages. They invested 16 to 35 per cent more in housing, food, education and health care. After the introduction of NREGA their household consumption also improved in their villages. They invested 35 to 40 per cent more in food and non food items. The children education also increased upto 35 per cent. The trends of attached labour in agriculture have not been impacted in the study area. Villagers were aware towards government schemes after the implementation of NREGA. They were found to participate in Gram Sabha, local communication with leaders, reading news papers, watching TV and listening radio. HH reported that if the payment available in time, improved skills for working, number of days of employment increased and work of NREGA should also be preferably at Cultivators fields (leveling, Fencing, irrigation structures etc.) then they will be able to got more benefits from NREGA.

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CHAPTER VII

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

The NREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme for rural household. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members (above the age of 18 years) of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs 100 per day. It has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2nd October 2009.

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2, 2006 and then extended second phase to 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1, 2007 and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15, 2007). The remaining districts have been notified in phase three under the NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, NREGA covers all the 593 districts in India.

The outlay had been raised from Rs 11,000 to Rs 39,100 crores during the year 2006-2007 to 2009-2010. About 4,49,40,870 rural households were provided jobs under NREGA during 2008-09 with an national average of 48 working days per household.

Box 1.1 Goals of the NREGA

- 1) Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fall-back employment-source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate
- 2) Growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy. Through the process of providing employments on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. Effectively implemented, NREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty.
- 3) Empowerment of rural poor through the processes of a rights-based law.
- 4) New ways of doing business, as a model of a governance reform anchored the principles of transparency and grass root democracy.

7.1 Salient features of the Act

The Salient features of the Act are as follows:

- 1) Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat.
- 2) The Gram Panchayat after due verification issue a job card. The job card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA and is free of cost.
- 3) The job card should be issued within 15 days of application.
- 4) A job card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.
- 5) The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operator.
- 6) Employment will be given 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the act, has to be paid liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.
- 7) Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 Km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 Km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.
- 8) Wages are to be paid according to the minimum wages act 1948 for agricultural laborers in the State, unless the centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs 60/per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.
- 9) Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.
- 10) At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme.

- 11) Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided.
- 12) The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the Gram Sabha and approved by Zila Panchayat.
- 13) At least 50% of work will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.
- 14) Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, forestation and land development works.
- 15) A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed.
- 16) The Central Government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of material cost including the wages of skilled and semiskilled workers.
- 17) Social Audit has to be done by Gram Sabha.
- 18) Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.
- 19) All accounts and records relating to the scheme should be available for public scrutiny.

7.2 Historical Background

India is a country of villages and about 50 percent of the villages have very poor socio-economic conditions. Since the dawn of independence, concerted efforts have been made to ameliorate the living standard of rural masses. The Ministry of Rural Development runs a number of schemes and programmes with the principal objective of enabling rural people to improve the quality of lives. It was realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself and the NREGA a land mark legislation in the history of social security legislation in India after independence had taken place. Coupled with the right to information out, this legislation is looked upon as one bringing about a silent revolution in rural areas of the country. The figure given below gives a glimpse

of how NREGA, which could be seen to render rural transformation for the welfare of the country as a whole.

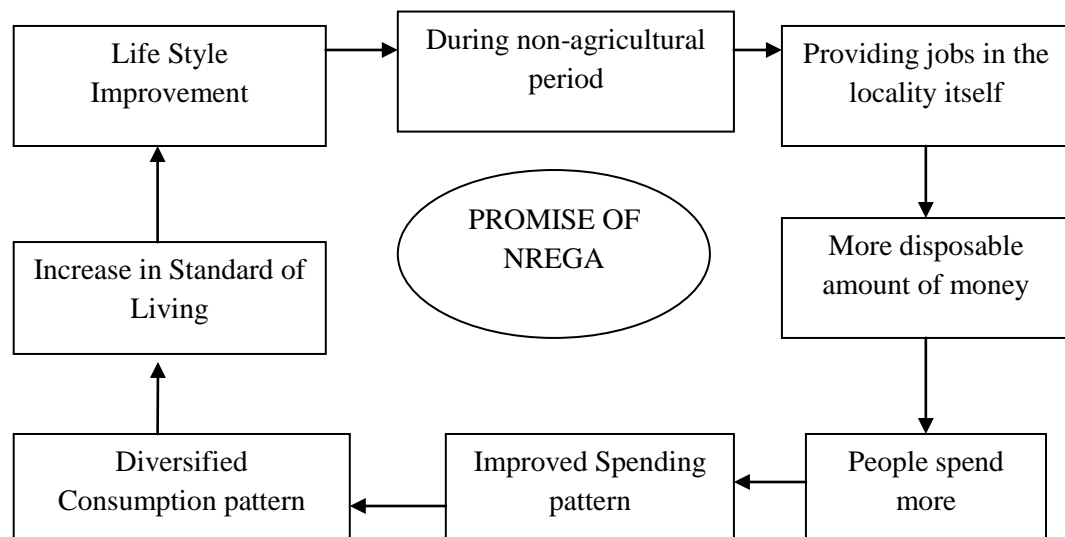


Fig.7.1: The Promise of NREGA

7.3 Main Objectives of the Study

The study covers the following objectives:

- 1) To measure the extent of manpower employment generated under NREGA, their various socio-economic characteristics and gender variability in all the districts implementing NREGA since its inception.
- 2) To compare wage differentials between NREGA activities and other wage employment activities.
- 3) To evaluate the effect of NREGA on pattern of migration from rural to urban areas.
- 4) To find out the nature of assets created under NREGA and their durability.
- 5) To identify the factors determining the participation of people in NREGA and find out it's impact in ensuring better food security to the beneficiaries.
- 6) To assess the implementation of NREGA, it's functioning and to suggest, suitable policy measures to further strengthen the programme.

7.4 Data Base and Methodology

The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from five districts viz; Morena, Chhindwara, Sidhi, Dhar and Sagar one each from the North, South, East, West and Central direction of the State. From each district two villages were selected keeping into account their distance from the location of the district or the main city/town. One village was selected from the nearby periphery of around 5 kilometers of the district/city head-quarters and the second village was selected from the farthest location of 20 kilometers and more than that. From each selected village, primary survey was carried out on 20 participants in NREGA and 5 non-participants working as wage employed. Thus, from Chhattisgarh State 250 numbers of households (HHs) were surveyed from 10 selected villages (Table 7.1). From Madhya Pradesh State 200 participants and 50 non participants were surveyed in detail to construct baseline for comparison. A Stratified Random Sampling method was adopted for selection of the participant households giving proportionate representation to the caste, i.e. (1) Scheduled Caste (2) Scheduled Tribe (3) Other Backward Caste (4) Forward Castes (others). A due representation was given to the gender factor. Phase and district wise implementation of NREGA has given utmost care for the proper representation across the State.

Table 7.1 : Sampling scheme for the study

S. No.	District	Block	Village	Near/ Far	NREGA HHs					Non NREGA HHs				
					SC	ST	OB C	GE N	Total	SC	ST	OB C	GEN	Total
1	Sagar	Rahatgarh	Bhaisa	Near	14	6	0	0	20	5	0	0	0	5
2	Sagar	Sagar	Fatepura	Far	7	1	9	3	20	2	0	2	1	5
3	Chhindwara	Mohkhed	Ghat parasiya	Near	12	6	2	0	20	3	0	2	0	5
4	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	Lahegdua	Far	3	0	17	0	20	0	0	5	0	5
5	Dhar	Tirla	Musapura	Near	0	20	0	0	20	0	5	0	0	5
6	Dhar	Tirla	Anjanika	Far	1	19	0	0	20	0	2	3	0	5
7	Morena	Kailarus	Jouri	Near	3	0	17	0	20	1	0	3	1	5
8	Morena	Morena	Aantri	Far	17	2	1	0	20	4	0	0	1	5
9	Sidhi	Sidhi	Naugawn Dhirsingh	Near	4	10	4	2	20	1	0	2	2	5
10	Sidhi	Sihauwal	Gajarha	Far	9	5	6	0	20	2	0	2	1	5
Total					70 (35)	69 (34.5)	56 (28)	5 (2.5)	200 (100)	18 (36)	7 (14)	19 (38)	6 (12)	50 (100)

7.5 Major Findings

The NREGA was implemented in Madhya Pradesh from Feb.2, 2006. In the I phase 18 districts were covered, II phase started from April 1, 2007 and 13 district were covered and the last III phase was started in April 1, 2008 and 19 district were covered under this phase.

Out of total man days generated employment, increasing trend of getting job cards were noticed to other caste i.e. 53.28, 53.74 and 56.17 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, however, decreasing trend was found in case of weaker section (scheduled tribes and scheduled castes) i.e. 46.72, 45.86 and 43.83 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Out of total man days generated employment, increasing trend were observed to other castes i.e. 35.37, 36.17 and 37.21 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively whereas decreasing trend was noticed in case of scheduled tribes & scheduled castes i.e. 64.63, 63.82 and 62.79 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009.10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Out of total person days generated employment for women during last three years i.e. from 2008-09 to 2010-11 were found to be increasing and reported as 43.28, 44.23 and 44.40 respectively Decreasing trend was noticed in case of house hold completed 100 days employment and recorded as 8.72, 6.01 and 4.10 per cent in the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. This might be due to the fact that the difficulty faced by bottom level planners in generating employment opportunities at gross root level. Hence there is need to involve agricultural scientist, thinkers, planners in the policy implication from top to bottom for effective implementation of the programme. This programme should be tuned up with comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP). Rural households should be encouraged for cottage industry & value added products.

It was observed that irrigation facilities along with land development and drought proofing are developing in a fast rate which is most important factor for the development of agricultural sector in particular and industry as a whole in Madhya Pradesh.

The amount spent on the works under taken shown decreasing trend in provision of irrigation facility, drought proofing and renovation of traditional water bodies and flood control & protection while increasing trends were found in rural connectivity & water conservation and water harvesting during the financial years from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Muster roll used in Madhya Pradesh were 2329190, 1881125 and 1675573 out of which 83.47, 88.13 and 85.94 per cent were verified in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Out of total Gram Panchayats i.e. 27798, 23039 and 23755, the social audit were held in 64.42, 96.47 and 98.22 per cent gram panchayats in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Out of total Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh, total Gram Sabha held in the proportion of 1:2.66, 1:2.62 and 1:2.51 in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Vigilance Monitoring Committee (V.M.C.) meeting held in the Gram Panchayat showed increasing trend in the proportion of 1: 1.62, 1: 1.65 and 1: 1.73 81.56 in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Among the total accounts opened, 71.62 per cent accounts were opened as individual account while 28.38 per cent accounts were opened as joint account in the financial year 2010-11 NREGA not only provided employment to the weaker section of the society but also strengthening the health of post office and commercial banks in the rural area. Although the total amount disbursed by the commercial banks and post office is found to be Rs.4729.10, Rs. 4463.50 and Rs. 1752.60 per account in the year 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 respectively. It was found that estimated cost for the projected work will be used on unskilled wages (67.27%) and material cost (32.73%) for the activities.

The remarkable difference was noticed that the wage earners were found to be more in case of beneficiaries (68.5%) as compared to non beneficiaries (42%) which is showing that the most of the beneficiaries dependent on the employment provided to them under NREGA. None of the HHs reported to be migrated from the village. The majority of the HHs were male belonged to age group of 16 to 60 year and 85.6 per cent of them were identified as head of the family, The majority of the HHs were educated up to secondary level, belonged

to SC and ST cast group, BPL card holders, male decision maker and wage earners.

Almost 50 per cent of the non beneficiaries were dependent on the self employment in non farming and regular / salaried job while more than 50 per cent of beneficiaries were dependent on agricultural and non agricultural casual labour, self employed in agriculture and employment generated under NREGA. It means beneficiaries are the most deprived persons of the area selected under study who were solely dependent on their labour. At aggregate level also similar findings were obtained.

A household received an average total income of Rs.56817.65/year with fluctuation of 65.24 per cent in the study area. Although the average income of non beneficiaries Rs.62832.56/year (74.77%) showed more fluctuation as compared to beneficiaries Rs.55547.62 (61.58%) household among different sources of income like NREGA, agriculture, public work programme, non farming of livestock, salary/pension etc.

At aggregate level the maximum (1091.28%) and minimum (32.61%) fluctuation in income was found in sale of assets/rent/transfer and wages from agriculture respectively. The consumption pattern of the beneficiary and non beneficiary household was found to be almost same. The beneficiary household consumes more quantity rice and other cereals as compared to other items consumed by non beneficiary households.

The variation of monthly expenditure of households in food items varies from 173.04 (pulses) to 833.38 (poultry meat), 151.50 (pulses) to 880.25 (poultry meat) and 171.66 (pulses) to 873.85 (poultry meat) per cent and in non food items from 119.76 (others) to 668.68 (footwear), 113.52 (others) to 529.28 (fuel) and 119.32 (others) to 632.27 (footwear) per cent in case of beneficiary, non beneficiary and at aggregate level, respectively.

The variability in income is higher as compared to the consumption expenditure for both the categories and it was also noticed that the variability in case of non beneficiaries is greater than that in case of beneficiaries. Values of

gini coefficient shows greater inequalities in case of consumption expenditure and equal distribution was recorded in income earned in both the categories.

The variables such as HH income and employment other than NREGA and value of HH assets were found to be negative and significant showing that with the increase in above variables, the possibility of the participation of the HH in NREGA decreased. The increase in HH size found to be positive and highly significant showing that with the increase in HH size, HH participation in NREGA will also increase. Value of HH assets was also found positive and significant. The variables on social characteristics like HH belonging to SC, ST or OBC and HH owned an AAY, BPL or card holding had positive and insignificant relation showing possibility of entering into NREGA.

The variables, HH income other than NREGA, dummy of SC, ST & OBC were found positive and highly significant association with number of days per HH worked in NREGA in NREGA. Dummy of AAY card holding was found negative and significant indicating that AAF card holder did not prefer to work in NREGA. Variables such as employment other than the NREGA, HH size, dummy BPL card holding, value of land owned were found negative and insignificant. Wage rate in NREGA was found positive and insignificant.

It was found that on an average 1.8 persons per household were working under NREGA at the State aggregate level. Only Dhar (2.5 person) and Morena (1.85 person) districts were found to be above the State average. The number of member per HHs employed related to SCs, STs and OBCs were found to be 2.11, 1.78 and 1.34 persons respectively. As regards to woman number of member per HHs it is clear from the data that on an average 0.65 members per HHs engaged in NREGA during the year 2009 in Madhya Pradesh. The 100 days of employment per HHs in year 2009 was found to be varies in all the districts related to all the categories it was found below 100. The average rate obtained by the members employed in NREGA was found to be Rs. 91.71/day in Madhya Pradesh. An Average member covered a distance of 1.1 Km. to reach in the place where work conducted under NREGA in Madhya Pradesh. This was found to be maximum in Chhindwara (1.36 Km.) followed by Morena (1.18 Km), Dhar and Sidhi (1.02 Km.) and Sagar (1.0 Km.)

The Major attention has been given for employment in rural connectivity (48.89%) followed by HHs in water conservation and water harvesting (30%), land development (4.63%), flood control and protection (4.07%), renovation of traditional water bodies (3.52%), micro irrigation (1.11%) and drought proofing (0.56%) activities. These activities were found to be almost similar in all the districts except Sidhi and Chhindawara where drought proofing, minor Irrigation work and renovation of traditional bodies were not taken in the reference period of the study. The work related to drought proofing and land development was also not found to be conducted in Sagar district. The 51.37 per cent and 48.63 per cent of NREGA HHs respectively reported that the quality of assets created through NREGA activities were of very good and good quality.

It is also observed that the wage rate between beneficiaries and non beneficiaries was found to be higher for non agricultural casual labour male (Rs.97.12/day) and female (Rs.65.83/day) as compared to wage rate in agricultural casual labour for male (Rs.62.97/day) and for female (Rs.51.73/day) and with the fluctuation of 41.69% (male), 30% (female) in case of non agricultural casual labour and 30.61% (male) and 28.93% (female) in case of agricultural casual labour. Hence, it is clear that wage rate and fluctuation in wage rate were found to be more in non agricultural casual labour as compared to agricultural casual labour.

Very few number of members were found to be migrated from the village (0.31 person) and returns back (0.14 person) in the village in the year 2009 in Madhya Pradesh. The data are almost same for all the locations of the study with minor variations. Out of the members returned to the village to work under NREGA, the majority of them of nearby town (14.48%) followed by same district (14.29%) and same state (14.29%). Amongst the different location the return backed of members was found only in Morena and Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh.

The majority of single families were found in the study area, very few in number joint families were found to exist. It was found during the investigation that this programme is very useful for single family because norms of the programme are 100 days employment will be given to per household family in a

financial year either single family or joint family. Some of the joint families were broken-up to single family in the study area after the implementation of NREGA.

The total value of assets of non beneficiaries was found to be 2.73 times higher than that of beneficiaries. Value of agricultural implements of non beneficiaries was found 14.37 times higher than the beneficiaries showing remarkable investment, while in other items it ranged from 1.37 to 4.00. Both the groups did not possess any business asset. At the aggregate level the total value of household assets was found to be worth Rs. 296651.40. In per cent term, value of land and house property covers 90 per cent value out of total value of assets across both the categories and at aggregate level.

The rate of interest is to be paid by non beneficiary (36.40%) was found almost one & half times the rate of interest paid by beneficiary (25.30%). The low asset base and poor socio-economic condition of majority of the HHs compelled them to live in vulnerable areas with poor access of good quality food, institutional credit hygienic environment which lead to health related problems.

Tendency of opening an account in a bank/ post office/ other institution was found noticeably higher in NREGA HHs (88%) as compared to non NREGA HHs (50%). None of the HHs found to have stocks/bond/shares/other similar assets. HHs having LIC policy were found to be more in case of non NREGA (14%) against the NREGA (5.5%) HHs.

Beneficiaries on the basis of their experiences with NREGA reported that only 95.5 per cent were employed in response to an application for work while 4.5 per cent did not get the employment. Only 37 per cent of the beneficiaries got the dated receipt for the application and 63 per cent didn't get it.

The 94 per cent of the beneficiaries revealed that the authority was present to monitor the functioning of NREGA administration. About 85.5, 13 and 1.5 per cent beneficiaries reported that the work was very useful, quite useful and not particularly useful to the villagers respectively. About 95.5 beneficiaries told that it is worth creating the structure and 82 per cent were in the favour of the structures created were adequate. No one reported that the structure needed more attention to be able to last long.

The 93.5 per cent of the beneficiaries opined that NREGA enhanced the food security, 85 per cent believes that it provided protection against extreme poverty, 39 per cent revealed that it helped to reduce distress migration, 31 per cent realized that it helped to reduce indebtedness, 51 per cent realized purchasing power at local economy generated due to NREGA. About 34 per cent felt that NREGA gave economic independence to women.

Timely payment, increase in wage rate, more employment and increase in number of working days under NREGA and children education are the some of the amelioration suggested by the HHs. Functioning of NREGA can be improved by better arrangement/worksites facilities, stringent action against corruption affairs, proper measurement of piece work, transparencies and accountability in implementation, increasing number of working days, better monitoring of NREGA work as reported by majority of the HHs.

About 40 per cent villages have self help group centre, 30 per cent have primary health centre, 20 per cent have cooperative credit society and Higher Secondary School and 10 per cent have Regional Rural Banks. The average distance of railway connectivity was found to be 32.8 kms away from the village. Hospital, Agricultural Produce Market and Commercial Bank found to be about 8.7, 6 and 5.6 kms away from the village while other infrastructures like, post office, Regional Rural bank, cooperative credit society, fair price shop and primary health centre's were found to be within the average distance ranges from 2.6 to 4.6 kms. Thus, it can be concluded that NREGA has accelerated village economy by creating growth opportunities in agricultural laborers, trade, commerce and business, construction various sectors for the workers.

It is seen that wages of both male and female workers have increased over the concerned period. The data shows that the increase in wage rate was noticed in the range of 15 per cent (female) to 33 per cent (male). The labour charges almost became doubled during 2001-2009. During the two periods i.e. 2001-2005 and 2005-2009, the labour charges found to be increased in the range of 25-50 per cent. Little difficulty regarding availability of labour was noticed everywhere during peak period of agricultural operations.

No change in labour migration by NREGA activities were felt by the 80 per cent respondents while 70 per cent felt that there has been a shortage of agriculture labour after implementation of NREGA. Increase in household consumption in village, trend of people living in village and going to work outside daily and for longer period has increased, labour is migrating from the village as wage rate in the town was higher than wage rate under NREGA or other activities in the village and cost of production increased by 20 to 50 percent were reported by 20 percent respondents.

Approximately 85 per cent change occurred in the wages of casual labour after the implementation of NREGA. The HHs also reported that their standard of living improved in their villages. They invested 16 to 35 per cent more in housing, food, education and health care. After the introduction of NREGA their household consumption also improved in their villages. They invested 35 to 40 per cent more in food and non food items. The children education also increased upto 35 per cent. The trends of attached labour in agriculture have not been impacted in the study area.

7.6 Policy Suggestions

From the above conclusion following recommendation are made to strengthen the ongoing NREGA programme for effective and efficient work.

- Since, implementation of NREGA, every rural household is familiar with the name of the scheme and basic guarantee of 100 days of employment. However, most of the workers or potential workers do not know that the payment of wages is based on the work done. Similarly, there is a weak awareness around the issues of demand for work or provision of social audits.
- The communication strategy should focus on taking any specific messages which will enhance guarantee for employment and promote transparency and accountability. The efforts of wall writing, posters, hoardings and national level advertisement have not targeted the genuine NREGA workers or potential workers. Therefore, different communication strategy needs to be evolved.

- It is observed during the investigation that some of the households without job cards and many of them are willing to work under NREGA. Therefore it became essential to bring NREGA card preparation under service Guarantee Act so that within a fixed time any one applying for job card is guaranteed to get it and all SC/ ST families who have been benefitted under the Forest Rights Act or any other scheme meant for the poor tribals or Dalits should be automatically granted job cards. The PTGs and untouchable SC groups should be taken on priority basis.
- Working women face several problems For instance, worksite facilities were almost non-existent. There was no medical or child care and in most cases mothers had to keep young infants in the open in the blistering heat, or leave them at home, often in the care of older children or other family members. Some mothers who were breast feeding their children had to keep going back to their homes in the middle of their work day to feed their children, causing them great hardship. Hence, there is need to develop crèche facilities (required by the new law) so that mothers could able to feed them and they would not affect to malnutrition.
- There is a decrease in demand for NREGA work across all the districts as workers are finding it economically unviable to work under NREGA. There is a low measurement of work to adjust work of many dormant workers. Moreover, the average delay in payments is more than 3-4 weeks. Therefore, opportunity cost of working for NREGA is very high. The poorest of the poor have high cash crunch for daily living and high vulnerability due to insufficient food security. Therefore, it is imperative that NREGA workers get payments within 15 days to keep them engaged in NREGA. Hence, strong monitoring at the district level on the muster roll and payment gap analysis to identify villages having delayed payments and enhanced availability of civil engineers for verification of muster rolls and work measurement. In certain districts where there is an acute shortage of civil engineers, a panel of professionals or retired civil engineers can be identified. These empanelled civil engineers can be hired for by the Panchayats for verification of records and measurements with support to

village Panchayats in preparing participatory annual plans and effective labour budgeting so that the most deserving cardholders may get maximum number of day's employment. Similarly, the individual benefits may also be planned openly so that the priority list of the beneficiaries may be developed in a participatory environment.

- As, Gram Sabha is the most important institution for demanding accountability and transparency from the implementing agencies. Hence, there is need to consider following points to enhance engagement of gram sabha for effective accountability and transparency.
 - The social audit is done in a ritualistic manner as the quality of information provided on social audit format is very rudimentary. In each block or district, a person should be appointed/ assigned to review the social audit reports and ask for feedback on the non-compliance.
 - Gram Sabha actually is not held to conduct social audits. Therefore, a random check of the social audits by the civil society organization/ review agencies for identifying the quality of processes and participation of the workers in social audit
 - It should be mandatory to mentioned that the Panchayat Bhawan wall complaint register must be available with the Panchayat for the public to lodge any complaint. Greater transparency will encourage many workers to lodge complaint.
 - It is essential to have mentors for facilitating the social audit process. The mentors can be active educated youth from the village. The State will have to ensure that these mentors are adequately oriented and capacitated so that they are able to facilitate the process effectively.
 - Provisions for some honorarium (as for mate) should be thought of for the social audit committee members for conducting the audit. This will serve as a motivation for them to contribute to the process.
 - The vigilance and monitoring committees need to be strengthened. There were detailed instructions from the State on the structure and roles of the Vigilance and monitoring committees. Adequate capacity building of the

committees must be ensured so that they are able to monitor the ongoing works in NREGA and adequate role of panch should be thought out for ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of the scheme.

- As, it was found that there are households which are reporting that their wage payment are being realized in cash. A lot of this has to do with the inconveniences in accessing banking services by the workers. Banks are relatively away from the villages/ workers. Moreover, banks have operational difficulties in dealing with large number of small accounts who are unlettered and unfamiliar with formal banking system. Hence, therefore, it is suggested that workers are oriented on the procedure of banking so that they feel comfortable to visit bank by themselves and understand their entries. This will reduce use of agents who mostly cheat the unlettered workers and there is a need to engage with the banks for the provision of ATM machines at a cluster of villages/ block headquarters. The workers thumb impression can be the basis of identification. The ATM supported bank payment will reduce the workload of the less staffed rural banks. Moreover, the ATM machines will also help reduce the difficulty of distances of the banks and fixed timings and fixed days for the payments of the NREGA wages.
- It was found that the level of engagement of the Gram Sabha is very low as far as planning for NREGA is concerned. Nevertheless plans are being prepared for the scheme in each Panchayat. Inadequate planning is leading to inability of the Panchayat to take up more activities resulting deficient response (in terms of number of days of work provided or delay in providing works) to the demand for work raised by the community. There is also a need to look at the plans from an integrated perspective where the works of NREGA can be converged with other line departments. As of now, convergence is driven only by the directives from the State government. There may be several opportunities for converging of different departments locally. Hence following may be considered

- NREGA should instruct all district level officials to derive the plan from the integrated plan document being prepared for the district. The plan also tuned with Comprehensive - District Agriculture Plan.
- At the beginning of each year, plans thus derived should be painted on the walls of the Panchayat so that people are aware of the works that will be done in the scheme with proposed months, budget etc. This would also fall in line with the provision of self disclosure under RTI Act.
- Any farmer in SC/ST/BPL category who demands NREGA work on their land (as per the minimum requirement of sub scheme) should be provided the work in a guaranteed manner. This will increase the number of activities which can be taken up in the village and the Panchayat will be able to respond adequately to the demand.
- Plans should essentially focus on converging with activities of some key departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Agro-Forestry and Water Resources.
- Promote greater number of activities and convergence around strengthening agriculture. Most of the NREGA workers are directly or indirectly dependent on Agriculture. Focusing on agriculture would help in making sustainable opportunities of livelihood for the workers.
- As delay in wage realization and lack of transparency in measurement is resulting in a drop of enthusiasm of the people in working in NREGA. Often wages are cut based on the measurement of work. Almost 84.5 per cent estimated households who have worked in NREGA have stated that they get delayed wages. The poorest of the poor who work in NREGA cannot practically afford this delay. The absolute wage realisation is also lower than what is guaranteed by the Act. The average wage per day realized in the State is estimated about Rs. 91.10/-, which is 10% less than the prescribed norm. This results in the workers to look for other livelihood options available and also migrate in search of work. To cap this gap, the following may be considered to speeding up measurement of works.

- The huge gap of sub engineers needs to be filled on an urgent basis. In case, hiring of sub engineers is not feasible quickly, the government should adopt measures for hiring local educated youth as barefoot engineers. Proper orientation of these youth should be undertaken and they should be given the task of measurement of simpler works like farm bunds, ponds and road. The sub engineers may be given the task of measuring more complicated tasks like well construction, large ponds etc. Stringent measures to remove any element of misappropriation of funds should also be built in such a system.
- Simple learning material should be prepared by the State to understand measurements. This can be used as a ready tool by the barefoot engineers, Panchayat representatives, vigilance and monitoring committee members and the social audit team members.
- Thus, there is need to take following action to implement these recommendation
 - The State should engage a professional communication agency to redesign the communication strategy. The cues from this report should be explored further to identify the areas in which communication needs to be strengthened and the strategy should be developed accordingly on a priority basis.
 - Panel of retired civil engineers should be identified and be engaged for measurement of works.
 - Private engineers and architects may be engaged to do the basic measurement and filling of formats for measurement which can then be verified by the appointed civil engineer. This will ease the load on the existing technical staff.
 - Intensive capacity building should be organised through the SIRD/ and Civil Society organisations for the Panchayat representatives and Sachivs on preparation of labour budget.
 - Provisions should be made for making payment to the Social Audit Committee members for conducting Social Audits. The payment can be a

part of the budget of the work so that it can be booked as wages to workers.

- The Social Audit Committee should be strengthened by including non workers and mentors in the committee.
- A State level high powered committee should be made under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to monitor the convergence of various schemes. The committee should organise quarterly meetings to push forward the convergence of various departments with NREGA.

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Employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics 2010-11

S.No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment	No. of HH working under NREGA	Cumulative Persondays generate (in Lakhs)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days
		SC	ST	Others	Total				SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	BALAGHAT	20841	58971	301945	381757	191358	191358	3492	19.64	48.71	26.98	95.33	52.43	7524
		5.46	15.45	79.09	100		50.13		20.60	51.10	28.30	100.00	55.00	1.97
2	BARWANI	40382	158864	31237	230483	189451	189451	12316	14.44	90.8	12.22	117.46	56.38	38362
		17.52	68.93	13.55	100		82.20		12.29	77.30	10.40	100.00	48.00	16.64
3	BETUL	34945	114267	96323	245535	140311	140311	140311	9.36	34.3	14.56	58.22	29.28	14030
		14.23	46.54	39.23	100		57.15		16.08	58.91	25.01	100.00	50.29	5.71
4	CHHATARPUR	76367	12896	190087	279350	78732	78732	8315	12.29	3.96	23.39	39.64	13.08	6846
		27.34	4.62	68.05	100		28.18		31.00	9.99	59.01	100.00	33.00	2.45
5	DHAR	29889	207176	108940	346005	168212	168212	38972	12.57	102.58	26.93	142.08	86.04	52525
		8.64	59.88	31.49	100		48.62		8.85	72.20	18.95	100.00	60.56	15.18
6	DINDORI	10206	106366	54731	171303	118072	118072	23488	5.14	49.53	23.33	78	32.75	15801
		5.96	62.09	31.95	100		68.93		6.59	63.50	29.91	100.00	41.99	9.22
7	JHABUA	29612	107908	32960	170480	97913	97913	26830	11.7	43.87	9.4	64.97	31.38	34561
		17.37	63.30	19.33	100		57.43		18.01	67.52	14.47	100.00	48.30	20.27
8	KHANDWA	38784	78981	82346	200111	135798	135798	7390	16.31	33.71	34.01	84.03	33.82	40742
		19.38	39.47	41.15	100		67.86		19.41	40.12	40.47	100.00	40.25	20.36
9	KHARGONE	53997	99121	145168	298286	142568	142568	42210	20.05	36.44	34.63	91.12	30.36	21161
		18.10	33.23	48.67	100		47.80		22.00	39.99	38.00	100.00	33.32	7.09
10	MANDLA	14685	138435	63919	217039	178256	178256	178256	6.53	78.89	39.36	124.78	60.13	24563
		6.77	63.78	29.45	100		82.13		5.23	63.22	31.54	100.00	48.19	11.32
11	SATNA	58931	62372	256510	377813	148771	148771	26524	15.48	14.92	30.72	61.12	38.56	7485
		15.60	16.51	67.89	100		39.38		25.33	24.41	50.26	100.00	63.09	1.98
12	SEONI	41645	122351	132930	296926	162865	162865	162865	12.86	32.36	26.68	71.9	26.27	9167
		14.03	41.21	44.77	100		54.85		17.89	45.01	37.11	100.00	36.54	3.09
13	SHAHDOL	25035	109096	70215	204346	157583	157583	20682	7.76	43.85	26.62	78.23	38.63	13351
		12.25	53.39	34.36	100		77.12		9.92	56.05	34.03	100.00	49.38	6.53
14	SHEOPUR	16009	30715	62318	109042	52821	52821	1780	5.73	10.92	15.71	32.36	12.7	3828
		14.68	28.17	57.15	100		48.44		17.71	33.75	48.55	100.00	39.25	3.51
15	SHIVPURI	67425	59367	140366	267158	99535	99535	13158	11.05	11.44	18.3	40.79	13.88	4136
		25.24	22.22	52.54	100		37.26		27.09	28.05	44.86	100.00	34.03	1.55
16	SIDHI	54236	31723	143468	229427	117335	117335	17140	12.16	5.15	15.2	32.51	13.03	2456
		23.64	13.83	62.53	100		51.14		37.40	15.84	46.75	100.00	40.08	1.07
17	TIKAMGARH	69292	19165	152540	240997	110500	110500	13295	16.49	6.3	18.12	40.91	13.5	5707
		28.75	7.95	63.30	100		45.85		40.31	15.40	44.29	100.00	33.00	2.37
18	UMARIA	12674	77529	55640	145843	126086	112505	112505	6.85	54.07	15.23	76.15	47.13	22800
		8.69	53.16	38.15	100		77.14		9.00	71.00	20.00	100.00	61.89	15.63
19	ANUPPUR	13958	84832	49802	148592	101822	101822	11110	4.82	42.55	21.17	68.54	34.98	28706
		9.39	57.09	33.52	100		68.52		7.03	62.08	30.89	100.00	51.04	19.32
20	ASHOK NAGAR	42955	22192	79485	144632	21306	21306	3184	2.95	2.92	2.96	8.83	3.25	538
		29.70	15.34	54.96	100		14.73		33.41	33.07	33.52	100.00	36.81	0.37
21	BURHANPUR	11474	43840	34444	89758	44011	44011	44011	2.86	9.6	6.04	18.5	7.24	1889
		12.78	48.84	38.37	100		49.03		15.46	51.89	32.65	100.00	39.14	2.10
22	CHHINDWARA	95582	84472	174696	354750	138171	138171	13115	13.79	24.07	21.04	58.9	18.67	5333
		26.94	23.81	49.24	100		38.95		23.41	40.87	35.72	100.00	31.70	1.50
23	DAMOH	65622	50120	143591	259333	91685	91685	2493	9.83	4.12	15.31	29.26	11.41	2459
		25.30	19.33	55.37	100		35.35		33.60	14.08	52.32	100.00	39.00	0.95
24	DATIA	27389	1727	74686	103802	26038	26038	2049	3.29	0.28	4.82	8.39	2.11	1070
		26.39	1.66	71.95	100		25.08		39.21	3.34	57.45	100.00	25.15	1.03
25	DEWAS	61318	33695	114396	209409	88969	88969	14641	13.55	11.41	12.61	37.57	16.03	6235
		29.28	16.09	54.63	100		42.36		36.07	30.37	33.56	100.00	42.67	2.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
26	GUNA	30605	30962	161031	222598	83540	83540	6436	6.87	6.99	34.44	48.3	20.29	12980
		13.75	13.91	72.34	100		37.53		14.22	14.47	71.30	100.00	42.01	5.83
27	HARDA	18011	24342	43010	85363	19351	19351	6347	1.21	2.06	1.23	4.5	2.5	387
		21.10	28.52	50.38	100		22.67		26.89	45.78	27.33	100.00	55.56	0.45
28	KATNI	41722	74228	127770	243720	142365	142365	15119	9.82	8.63	35.59	54.04	26.12	9180
		17.12	30.46	52.42	100		58.41		18.17	15.97	65.86	100.00	48.33	3.77
29	PANNA	45467	46297	123256	215020	111816	111816	16417	15.16	12.29	23.02	50.47	19.73	13442
		21.15	21.53	57.32	100		52.00		30.04	24.35	45.61	100.00	39.09	6.25
30	RAJGARH	60615	13084	205386	279085	140531	140531	14684	16.53	5.83	37.27	59.63	17.86	8515
		21.72	4.69	73.59	100		50.35		27.72	9.78	62.50	100.00	29.95	3.05
31	REWA	52326	57675	297846	407847	57951	57951	15321	5.92	5.46	11.38	22.76	8.65	3456
		12.83	14.14	73.03	100		14.21		26.01	23.99	50.00	100.00	38.01	0.85
32	ALIRAJPUR	3535	104984	4980	113499	84960	80502	4736	1.27	44.01	1.51	46.79	30.41	5531
		3.11	92.50	4.39	100		70.93		2.71	94.06	3.23	100.00	64.99	4.87
33	BHIND	56505	199	162493	219197	14065	14065	2961	3.36	0	3.4	6.76	0.68	479
		25.78	0.09	74.13	100		6.42		49.70	0.00	50.30	100.00	10.06	0.22
34	BHOPAL	15737	21599	48517	85853	13808	13808	1965	1	1.25	2.07	4.32	1.48	148
		18.33	25.16	56.51	100		16.08		23.15	28.94	47.92	100.00	34.26	0.17
35	GWALIOR	33822	19257	111906	164985	31201	31201	6269	3.19	1.8	7.25	12.24	3.23	720
		20.50	11.67	67.83	100		18.91		26.06	14.71	59.23	100.00	26.39	0.44
36	HOSHANGABAD	37254	34156	136246	207656	26409	26409	2776	2.37	2.98	2.7	8.05	2.89	450
		17.94	16.45	65.61	100		12.72		29.44	37.02	33.54	100.00	35.90	0.22
37	INDORE	36448	28057	112192	176697	24994	24994	3769	2.44	2.33	8.2	12.97	5.58	1403
		20.63	15.88	63.49	100		14.15		18.81	17.96	63.22	100.00	43.02	0.79
38	JABALPUR	69837	43327	176833	289997	92623	92623	36337	7.62	10.68	12.2	30.5	14.64	2465
		24.08	14.94	60.98	100		31.94		24.98	35.02	40.00	100.00	48.00	0.85
39	MANDSAUR	50313	9370	181985	241668	53630	53630	9725	9.78	1.32	16.05	27.15	8.2	5845
		20.82	3.88	75.30	100		22.19		36.02	4.86	59.12	100.00	30.20	2.42
40	MORENA	11205	71908	202790	285903	39000	39000	1800	1.45	3.15	14.42	19.02	3.66	1913
		3.92	25.15	70.93	100		13.64		7.62	16.56	75.81	100.00	19.24	0.67
41	NARSINGHPUR	33104	45561	158796	237461	58801	46238	46238	5.65	5.39	12.52	23.56	7.78	1036
		13.94	19.19	66.87	100		19.47		23.98	22.88	53.14	100.00	33.02	0.44
42	NIMACH	14549	16111	102799	133459	43922	43922	17860	2.92	3.86	9.38	16.16	5.82	2321
		10.90	12.07	77.03	100		32.91		18.07	23.89	58.04	100.00	36.01	1.74
43	RAISEN	44634	38858	156266	239758	27031	27031	6878	1.94	1.82	4.95	8.71	3.48	422
		18.62	16.21	65.18	100		11.27		22.27	20.90	56.83	100.00	39.95	0.18
44	RATLAM	55186	88286	102539	246011	85359	85359	14987	7.04	13.94	9.11	30.09	12.34	3595
		22.43	35.89	41.68	100		34.70		23.40	46.33	30.28	100.00	41.01	1.46
45	SAGAR	85683	67143	282420	435246	119584	119584	119584	13.73	11.9	22.76	48.39	20.11	1633
		19.69	15.43	64.89	100		27.48		28.37	24.59	47.03	100.00	41.56	0.38
46	SEHORE	44143	26116	140835	211094	52573	46346	46346	9.44	3.23	12.7	25.37	8.9	3693
		20.91	12.37	66.72	100		21.96		37.21	12.73	50.06	100.00	35.08	1.75
47	SHAJAPUR	87051	21238	195959	304248	45250	45250	10812	5.88	1.21	10.21	17.3	6.92	2310
		28.61	6.98	64.41	100		14.87		33.99	6.99	59.02	100.00	40.00	0.76
48	SINGRAULI	53911	30084	93539	177534	73224	73224	3318	11.02	5.83	13.9	30.75	11.9	9656
		30.37	16.95	52.69	100		41.25		35.84	18.96	45.20	100.00	38.70	5.44
49	UJJAIN	81401	8472	153690	243563	40594	40594	9685	8.91	0.25	8.71	17.87	6.3	2722
		33.42	3.48	63.10	100		16.67		49.86	1.40	48.74	100.00	35.25	1.12
50	VIDISHA	59650	16643	118438	194731	35030	33994	29878	3.16	2.06	7.65	12.87	3.51	1542
		30.63	8.55	60.82	100		17.46		24.55	16.01	59.44	100.00	27.27	0.79
Total		2135967	2854138	6394265	11384370	4445781	4407643	1390380	425.18	955.02	817.96	2198.2	976.02	467119
		18.76	25.07	56.17	100		38.72		19.34	43.45	37.21	100.00	44.40	4.10

Employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics 2009-10

S.No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment	No. of HH working under NREGA	Cumulative Persondays generate (in Lakhs)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days
		SC	ST	Others	Total				SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	BALAGHAT	39369	94581	215893	349843	228746	228746	95697	17.15	43.07	75.68	135.9	77.75	57846
		11.25	27.04	61.71	100		65.39		12.62	31.69	55.69	100.00	57.21	16.53
2	BARWANI	40382	158864	31237	230483	194591	194591	7044	19.29	124.29	17.37	160.95	56.77	50908
		17.52	68.93	13.55	100		84.43		11.99	77.22	10.79	100.00	35.27	22.09
3	BETUL	34591	111568	95190	241349	147633	147633	147633	14.29	46.8	22.13	83.22	37.84	35759
		14.33	46.23	39.44	100		61.17		17.17	56.24	26.59	100.00	45.47	14.82
4	CHHATARPUR	76261	12895	189839	278995	102368	102368	9621	14.17	3.75	22.69	40.61	13.47	12377
		27.33	4.62	68.04	100		36.69		34.89	9.23	55.87	100.00	33.17	4.44
5	DHAR	29889	207176	108940	346005	172912	172912	37340	12.49	101.91	26.75	141.15	85.48	28212
		8.64	59.88	31.49	100		49.97		8.85	72.20	18.95	100.00	60.56	8.15
6	DINDORI	10206	106366	54731	171303	95767	95767	47022	5.12	53.35	27.46	85.93	38.67	14073
		5.96	62.09	31.95	100		55.91		5.96	62.09	31.96	100.00	45.00	8.22
7	JHABUA	8170	256675	12260	277105	140315	140315	35940	1.85	95.45	8.1	105.4	51.62	40170
		2.95	92.63	4.42	100		50.64		1.76	90.56	7.69	100.00	48.98	14.50
8	KHANDWA	38560	78769	81780	199109	135841	135841	4034	21.38	43.91	44.36	109.65	44.17	31540
		19.37	39.56	41.07	100		68.22		19.50	40.05	40.46	100.00	40.28	15.84
9	KHARGONE	40608	113975	134738	289321	152217	152217	21315	17.52	39.75	26.95	84.22	28.05	25454
		14.04	39.39	46.57	100		52.61		20.80	47.20	32.00	100.00	33.31	8.80
10	MANDLA	10320	134009	72710	217039	173414	173414	904	9.49	100.75	44.05	154.29	81.29	57369
		4.75	61.74	33.50	100		79.90		6.15	65.30	28.55	100.00	52.69	26.43
11	SATNA	67496	72392	215085	354973	161432	161432	41442	28.74	29.14	35.81	93.69	35.6	13503
		19.01	20.39	60.59	100		45.48		30.68	31.10	38.22	100.00	38.00	3.80
12	SEONI	42157	104321	136787	283265	161855	161855	161855	18.52	35	37.54	91.06	36.91	11749
		14.88	36.83	48.29	100		57.14		20.34	38.44	41.23	100.00	40.53	4.15
13	SHAHNOL	25035	109096	70215	204346	162520	162520	16730	11.58	59.97	44.25	115.8	48.64	15001
		12.25	53.39	34.36	100		79.53		10.00	51.79	38.21	100.00	42.00	7.34
14	SHEOPUR	16009	30715	62318	109042	51472	51472	1950	4.4	9.29	17.36	31.05	11.87	2590
		14.68	28.17	57.15	100		47.20		14.17	29.92	55.91	100.00	38.23	2.38
15	SHIVPURI	67425	59367	140366	267158	125098	125098	36117	17.11	22.07	16	55.18	18.78	4222
		25.24	22.22	52.54	100		46.83		31.01	40.00	29.00	100.00	34.03	1.58
16	SIDHI	78381	162512	183882	424775	312960	312960	9328	33.85	44.68	56.89	135.42	78.54	108540
		18.45	38.26	43.29	100		73.68		25.00	32.99	42.01	100.00	58.00	25.55
17	TIKAMGARH	68842	19040	152173	240055	133092	133092	15626	25.71	14.63	31.14	71.48	23.65	21807
		28.68	7.93	63.39	100		55.44		35.97	20.47	43.56	100.00	33.09	9.08
18	UMARIA	13475	94326	26950	134751	121345	121345	7406	9.77	60.32	14.87	84.96	53.52	41831
		10.00	70.00	20.00	100		90.05		11.50	71.00	17.50	100.00	62.99	31.04
19	ANUPPUR	13925	84752	49608	148285	122927	122927	25650	12.96	76.58	28.28	117.82	60.91	27777
		9.39	57.15	33.45	100		82.90		11.00	65.00	24.00	100.00	51.70	18.73
20	ASHOK NAGAR	42921	22192	79481	144594	15952	15952	15952	2.29	2.4	2.7	7.39	2.76	215
		29.68	15.35	54.97	100		11.03		30.99	32.48	36.54	100.00	37.35	0.15
21	BURHANPUR	11474	43840	34444	89758	37549	37549	37549	2.07	6.31	3.82	12.2	4.89	889
		12.78	48.84	38.37	100		41.83		16.97	51.72	31.31	100.00	40.08	0.99
22	CHHINDWARA	58888	131007	157425	347320	163855	163855	1782	7.45	37.21	15.93	60.59	22.76	8404
		16.95	37.72	45.33	100		47.18		12.30	61.41	26.29	100.00	37.56	2.42
23	DAMOH	65622	50120	143591	259333	90428	90428	2286	8.01	6.59	15.77	30.37	12.32	2290
		25.30	19.33	55.37	100		34.87		26.37	21.70	51.93	100.00	40.57	0.88
24	DATIA	27389	1727	74686	103802	14289	14289	257	1.96	0.17	1.91	4.04	0.78	91

		26.39	1.66	71.95	100		13.77		48.51	4.21	47.28	100.00	19.31	0.09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	DEWAS	38051	41169	129503	208723	96970	96970	9800	15.19	12.74	14.12	42.05	16.57	5602
		18.23	19.72	62.05	100		46.46		36.12	30.30	33.58	100.00	39.41	2.68
26	GUNA	35968	33877	131925	201770	80694	80694	3086	9.22	8.48	25.94	43.64	18.11	5650
		17.83	16.79	65.38	100		39.99		21.13	19.43	59.44	100.00	41.50	2.80
27	HARDA	18096	24173	42876	85145	17102	17102	1583	1.2	1.51	1.63	4.34	1.63	291
		21.25	28.39	50.36	100		20.09		27.65	34.79	37.56	100.00	37.56	0.34
28	KATNI	41422	73928	127570	242920	108005	108005	10940	9.46	11.1	13.87	34.43	17	2261
		17.05	30.43	52.52	100		44.46		27.48	32.24	40.28	100.00	49.38	0.93
29	PANNA	46167	46997	124828	217992	108274	108274	14212	18.4	14.07	27.46	59.93	24.52	20958
		21.18	21.56	57.26	100		49.67		30.70	23.48	45.82	100.00	40.91	9.61
30	RAJGARH	58864	12308	202835	274007	168849	168849	48200	14.25	5.39	49.06	68.7	23.7	8629
		21.48	4.49	74.03	100		61.62		20.74	7.85	71.41	100.00	34.50	3.15
31	REWA	123822	103195	186316	413333	133250	133250	3602	15.49	14.58	31.27	61.34	25.14	3125
		29.96	24.97	45.08	100		32.24		25.25	23.77	50.98	100.00	40.98	0.76
32	ALIRAJPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	BHIND	55875	199	160509	216583	6170	6170	4337	1.65	0	0.74	2.39	0.16	58
		25.80	0.09	74.11	100		2.85		69.04	0.00	30.96	100.00	6.69	0.03
34	BHOPAL	31156	19233	31824	82213	20922	20922	72	2.55	1.47	3.41	7.43	3.55	511
		37.90	23.39	38.71	100		25.45		34.32	19.78	45.90	100.00	47.78	0.62
35	GWALIOR	30072	21669	110874	162615	27018	27018	5289	3.69	2.1	6.22	12.01	3.16	610
		18.49	13.33	68.18	100		16.61		30.72	17.49	51.79	100.00	26.31	0.38
36	HOSHANGABAD	37146	34050	135554	206750	32132	32132	7228	1.64	2.16	1.83	5.63	1.79	202
		17.97	16.47	65.56	100		15.54		29.13	38.37	32.50	100.00	31.79	0.10
37	INDORE	36440	28078	112319	176837	32573	32573	1818	3.59	3	11.58	18.17	6.71	1286
		20.61	15.88	63.52	100		18.42		19.76	16.51	63.73	100.00	36.93	0.73
38	JABALPUR	36074	41624	199798	277496	80808	80808	80808	7.15	10.02	11.46	28.63	14.3	647
		13.00	15.00	72.00	100		29.12		24.97	35.00	40.03	100.00	49.95	0.23
39	MANDSAUR	50017	9980	181311	241308	57713	57713	53286	10.26	2.25	14.24	26.75	8.82	4014
		20.73	4.14	75.14	100		23.92		38.36	8.41	53.23	100.00	32.97	1.66
40	MORENA	11205	71908	202790	285903	43100	43100	1137	0.73	2.65	10.17	13.55	2.46	1220
		3.92	25.15	70.93	100		15.08		5.39	19.56	75.06	100.00	18.15	0.43
41	NARSINGHPUR	32966	41405	157280	231651	49000	48675	1199	5.94	5.3	9.44	20.68	6.97	712
		14.23	17.87	67.90	100		21.01		28.72	25.63	45.65	100.00	33.70	0.31
42	NIMACH	16574	14175	102900	133649	17081	17081	2920	1.22	1.28	3.64	6.14	2.15	809
		12.40	10.61	76.99	100		12.78		19.87	20.85	59.28	100.00	35.02	0.61
43	RAISEN	40250	40901	158468	239619	29298	29298	2181	3.13	2.4	6.25	11.78	4.95	599
		16.80	17.07	66.13	100		12.23		26.57	20.37	53.06	100.00	42.02	0.25
44	RATLAM	43560	89738	106174	239472	86957	86957	86957	3.71	14.7	10.31	28.72	11.36	3090
		18.19	37.47	44.34	100		36.31		12.92	51.18	35.90	100.00	39.55	1.29
45	SAGAR	84835	66946	281255	433036	163294	163294	163294	15.7	10.27	28.98	54.95	17.8	2316
		19.59	15.46	64.95	100		37.71		28.57	18.69	52.74	100.00	32.39	0.53
46	SEHORE	44593	25150	137388	207131	37985	37985	17324	4.18	4.34	7.78	16.3	5.42	791
		21.53	12.14	66.33	100		18.34		25.64	26.63	47.73	100.00	33.25	0.38
47	SHAJAPUR	100569	15791	187676	304036	36336	36336	3072	8.13	0.9	9.04	18.07	7.23	1364
		33.08	5.19	61.73	100		11.95		44.99	4.98	50.03	100.00	40.01	0.45
48	SINGRAULI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	UJJAIN	81542	8478	156934	246954	32203	32203	4770	8.9	0.3	8.24	17.44	6.27	942
		33.02	3.43	63.55	100		13.04		51.03	1.72	47.25	100.00	35.95	0.38
50	VIDISHA	59650	16643	174807	251100	30604	30604	16750	2.48	1.42	4.66	8.56	3.73	413
		23.76	6.63	69.62	100		12.19		28.97	16.59	54.44	100.00	43.57	0.16
		2082309	3141900	6068043	11292252	4714916	4714591	1324345	485.03	1189.8	949.15	2624	1160.54	678717
	Total	18.44	27.82	53.74	100		41.75		18.48	45.34	36.17	100.00	44.23	6.01

Employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics 2008-09

S.No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	Cumulative Persondays generate (in Lakhs)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days
		SC	ST	Others	Total				SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	BALAGHAT	39369	94581	215893	349843	227015	227015	72815	15.02	40.17	80.28	135.47	81.06	67853
		11.25	27.04	61.71	100		64.89		11.09	29.65	59.26	100.00	59.84	19.40
2	BARWANI	46651	152236	31193	230080	192103	192103	1338	1.71	141.51	17.52	160.74	54.65	37467
		20.28	66.17	13.56	100		83.49		1.06	88.04	10.90	100.00	34.00	16.28
3	BETUL	33647	111324	90235	235206	168902	168902	168902	14.31	52.54	35.44	102.29	46.62	51052
		14.31	47.33	38.36	100		71.81		13.99	51.36	34.65	100.00	45.58	21.71
4	CHHATARPUR	75877	12844	190191	278912	124605	124605	14925	21.6	4.44	36.14	62.18	21.02	28763
		27.20	4.61	68.19	100		44.68		34.74	7.14	58.12	100.00	33.81	10.31
5	DHAR	29889	207176	108940	346005	185978	185978	55647	10.2	100.9	29.55	140.65	72.13	40522
		8.64	59.88	31.49	100		53.75		7.25	71.74	21.01	100.00	51.28	11.71
6	DINDORI	10206	106366	54731	171303	89892	89892	46102	5.12	52.99	27.36	85.47	38.01	36116
		5.96	62.09	31.95	100		52.48		5.99	62.00	32.01	100.00	44.47	21.08
7	JHABUA	8156	256050	12240	276446	165473	165473	61825	3.84	120.98	6.06	130.88	69.6	80150
		2.95	92.62	4.43	100		59.86		2.93	92.44	4.63	100.00	53.18	28.99
8	KHANDWA	36938	77562	79496	193996	145245	145245	5998	20.92	44.46	44.19	109.57	44.44	44304
		19.04	39.98	40.98	100		74.87		19.09	40.58	40.33	100.00	40.56	22.84
9	KHARGONE	38420	113745	134402	286567	187570	187570	34950	24.15	56.44	46.07	126.66	48.63	57796
		13.41	39.69	46.90	100		65.45		19.07	44.56	36.37	100.00	38.39	20.17
10	MANDLA	10320	134009	72710	217039	187200	187200	62420	8.88	102.92	42.12	153.92	65.62	79520
		4.75	61.74	33.50	100		86.25		5.77	66.87	27.36	100.00	42.63	36.64
11	SATNA	67496	72392	215085	354973	168704	168704	58479	37.65	35.96	46.28	119.89	47.96	53229
		19.01	20.39	60.59	100		47.53		31.40	29.99	38.60	100.00	40.00	15.00
12	SEONI	60117	107177	115183	282477	143546	143546	143546	14.08	34.36	42.12	90.56	34.42	9932
		21.28	37.94	40.78	100		50.82		15.55	37.94	46.51	100.00	38.01	3.52
13	SHAHDOL	24450	109096	68973	202519	162190	162190	62606	9.74	63.71	35.5	108.95	51.2	13800
		12.07	53.87	34.06	100		80.09		8.94	58.48	32.58	100.00	46.99	6.81
14	SHEOPUR	16009	30715	62318	109042	51418	51418	10265	3.84	10.17	9.78	23.79	9.35	2405
		14.68	28.17	57.15	100		47.15		16.14	42.75	41.11	100.00	39.30	2.21
15	SHIVPURI	67425	59367	140366	267158	151749	151749	92634	30.34	50.56	20.22	101.12	34.35	28312
		25.24	22.22	52.54	100		56.80		30.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	33.97	10.60
16	SIDHI	78321	162512	183882	424715	345710	345710	345710	57.09	120.55	139.57	317.21	168.22	108020
		18.44	38.26	43.30	100		81.40		18.00	38.00	44.00	100.00	53.03	25.43
17	TIKAMGARH	67820	18845	149873	236538	155255	155255	11632	28.72	13.27	43.83	85.82	28.32	28346
		28.67	7.97	63.36	100		65.64		33.47	15.46	51.07	100.00	33.00	11.98
18	UMARIA	13475	94326	26950	134751	118426	118426	4925	9.72	65.39	13.26	88.37	53.91	60768
		10.00	70.00	20.00	100		87.89		11.00	74.00	15.01	100.00	61.00	45.10
19	ANUPPUR	16005	80860	52114	148979	131712	131712	2355	10.42	64.63	19.68	94.73	49.26	29312
		10.74	54.28	34.98	100		88.41		11.00	68.23	20.77	100.00	52.00	19.68
20	ASHOK NAGAR	42535	21946	78728	143209	41445	41445	1558	5.47	4.1	4.1	13.67	4.79	662
		29.70	15.32	54.97	100		28.94		40.01	29.99	29.99	100.00	35.04	0.46
21	BURHANPUR	11440	43760	34414	89614	47140	47140	47140	3.97	10.23	9	23.2	8.8	24965
		12.77	48.83	38.40	100		52.60		17.11	44.09	38.79	100.00	37.93	27.86
22	CHHINDWARA	51395	143008	148615	343018	179638	179638	24907	10.53	53.11	21.86	85.5	26.93	5022
		14.98	41.69	43.33	100		52.37		12.32	62.12	25.57	100.00	31.50	1.46
23	DAMOH	65622	50120	143591	259333	122260	122260	2800	11.12	7.2	21.54	39.86	16.94	3756
		25.30	19.33	55.37	100		47.14		27.90	18.06	54.04	100.00	42.50	1.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24	DATIA	27830	1731	75620	105181	16693	16666	5380	2.04	0.23	2.68	4.95	0.86	407
		26.46	1.65	71.90	100		15.85		41.21	4.65	54.14	100.00	17.37	0.39
25	DEWAS	37571	41169	129503	208243	134650	134650	1505	16.79	13.92	15.35	46.06	17.74	6782
		18.04	19.77	62.19	100		64.66		36.45	30.22	33.33	100.00	38.51	3.26
26	GUNA	37544	34017	119634	191195	87884	87884	2400	14.69	13.7	27.95	56.34	23.66	4202
		19.64	17.79	62.57	100		45.97		26.07	24.32	49.61	100.00	42.00	2.20
27	HARDA	20196	22408	41005	83609	22550	22550	2815	1.64	1.97	3.06	6.67	2.3	616
		24.16	26.80	49.04	100		26.97		24.59	29.54	45.88	100.00	34.48	0.74
28	KATNI	41422	73916	127551	242889	159257	159257	42154	11.03	8.24	29.44	48.71	13.25	6242
		17.05	30.43	52.51	100		65.57		22.64	16.92	60.44	100.00	27.20	2.57
29	PANNA	46326	47143	124061	217530	143407	143407	42518	16.75	16.46	20.21	53.42	21.58	19543
		21.30	21.67	57.03	100		65.93		31.36	30.81	37.83	100.00	40.40	8.98
30	RAJGARH	56853	14903	198662	270418	180407	180407	18737	24.45	5.51	39.83	69.79	25.12	33860
		21.02	5.51	73.46	100		66.71		35.03	7.90	57.07	100.00	35.99	12.52
31	REWA	123822	103195	186316	413333	156594	156594	25947	16.05	15.18	24.45	55.68	20.04	2317
		29.96	24.97	45.08	100		37.89		28.83	27.26	43.91	100.00	35.99	0.56
32	ALIRAJPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	BHIND	55154	199	158491	213844	4607	4607	1121	0.38	0	0.3	0.68	0.06	13
		25.79	0.09	74.12	100		2.15		55.88	0.00	44.12	100.00	8.82	0.01
34	BHOPAL	27070	19146	35512	81728	12170	12170	538	1.28	0.95	1.1	3.33	0.82	198
		33.12	23.43	43.45	100		14.89		38.44	28.53	33.03	100.00	24.62	0.24
35	GWALIOR	31586	18906	109195	159687	17316	17146	3561	1.02	1.05	2.03	4.1	0.47	42
		19.78	11.84	68.38	100		10.74		24.88	25.61	49.51	100.00	11.46	0.03
36	HOSHANGABAD	37040	33937	134750	205727	26180	26180	8444	1.28	1.43	1.68	4.39	1.18	84
		18.00	16.50	65.50	100		12.73		29.16	32.57	38.27	100.00	26.88	0.04
37	INDORE	35901	27953	111113	174967	33891	33891	8850	2.43	2.7	6.84	11.97	5.06	814
		20.52	15.98	63.51	100		19.37		20.30	22.56	57.14	100.00	42.27	0.47
38	JABALPUR	36074	41624	199798	277496	92609	92609	21465	4.17	9.39	7.32	20.88	10.02	361
		13.00	15.00	72.00	100		33.37		19.97	44.97	35.06	100.00	47.99	0.13
39	MANDSAUR	49749	9276	179548	238573	76342	76342	25715	10.48	2.1	12.82	25.4	8.55	4155
		20.85	3.89	75.26	100		32.00		41.26	8.27	50.47	100.00	33.66	1.74
40	MORENA	71908	11205	202790	285903	42539	42539	9094	6.35	1.15	8.51	16.01	0.78	79
		25.15	3.92	70.93	100		14.88		39.66	7.18	53.15	100.00	4.87	0.03
41	NARSINGHPUR	32815	41462	156865	231142	50259	50259	21624	3.54	3.31	4.64	11.49	3.56	234
		14.20	17.94	67.87	100		21.74		30.81	28.81	40.38	100.00	30.98	0.10
42	NIMACH	16560	14145	102799	133504	28777	28777	829	1.71	1.29	2.49	5.49	2.91	115
		12.40	10.60	77.00	100		21.56		31.15	23.50	45.36	100.00	53.01	0.09
43	RAISEN	41048	40354	156264	237666	37979	37979	4887	1.83	2.39	6.26	10.48	4.92	541
		17.27	16.98	65.75	100		15.98		17.46	22.81	59.73	100.00	46.95	0.23
44	RATLAM	46772	92056	104755	243583	77333	77333	77333	5.02	16.48	7.4	28.9	13.38	4624
		19.20	37.79	43.01	100		31.75		17.37	57.02	25.61	100.00	46.30	1.90
45	SAGAR	95235	55192	271958	422385	133125	133125	45864	9.03	8.19	11.49	28.71	11.08	537
		22.55	13.07	64.39	100		31.52		31.45	28.53	40.02	100.00	38.59	0.13
46	SEHORE	44593	25148	137385	207126	46935	46935	11838	2.77	1.38	2.5	6.65	2.23	245
		21.53	12.14	66.33	100		22.66		41.65	20.75	37.59	100.00	33.53	0.12
47	SHAJAPUR	100569	15791	187676	304036	53745	53745	40342	6.74	0.55	6.43	13.72	5.73	421
		33.08	5.19	61.73	100		17.68		49.13	4.01	46.87	100.00	41.76	0.14
48	SINGRAULI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	UJJAIN	91401	8478	147080	246959	40004	40004	10444	3.1	0.14	2.22	5.46	1.99	384
		37.01	3.43	59.56	100		16.20		56.78	2.56	40.66	100.00	36.45	0.16
50	VIDISHA	59650	16643	174807	251100	39433	39433	20236	2.05	1.23	3.87	7.15	1.89	138
		23.76	6.63	69.62	100		15.70		28.67	17.20	54.13	100.00	26.43	0.05
		2176272	3070014	5983261	11229547	5207862	5207665	1787120	525.06	1379.5	1042.34	2946.9	1275.41	979026
	Total	19.38	27.34	53.28	100		46.37		17.82	46.81	35.37	100.00	43.28	8.72

District wise works completed/progress under NREGA (number of projects) 2010-11 (Nos., Kms & Expenditure (Rs.))

Districts	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		Drought Proofing		Micro Irrigation Works		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies		Land Development		Total	
	{ Rural Connectivity , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Drainage in wagger logged areas , Construction & repair of embankment , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Digging of new tanks/Ponds , percolation tanks , Small Check Dams , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Afforestation and tree plantation , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Minor Irrigation canals , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ SC's and ST's , Beneficiaries of land reform , IAY's , Small & Margial Farmer , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Desilting of tanks/ponds , Desilting of old canals , Desilting of traditional open well , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Plantation , Land leveling , Others , etc to be indicated separately }			
	Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
	(Km.)		(Km.)		(cu.mt)		(hect.)		(Km.)		(hect.)		(cu.mt)		(hect.)		(cu.mt/ hect./ Km.)	
	Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BALAGHAT	1941	2458	486	479	3248	2047	3897	1579	1685	1349	1598	1139	2159	1817	2847	2399	17861	13267
	26424	31992	36.65	37.1	42598	30198	1798.43	724.7	899.4	645.97	2388	1642	25489	50719	1899	1721	101532.5	117679.8
	3418.07	3666.2	969.17	528.93	2625.9	1399.4	779.4	319.45	1165.8	822.13	269.63	219.04	399.3	375.67	427.12	374.9	10054.39	7705.72
BARWANI	335	79	145	21	400	36	231	2	0	0	4741	5063	9	1	47	3	5908	5205
	325.1	79.48	29	4.2	114220.2	9264.5	1666.3	10.31	0	0	0	0	15724.1	1747.13	29213	1864.66	161177.7	12970.28
	2642.2	322.16	573.63	65.63	1882.75	82.49	905.5	5.35	0	0	3792.8	3361.83	9.81	0.88	82.68	3.57	9889.37	3841.91
BETUL	429	1109	1	2	677	1547	1161	4041	0	6	1398	4528	46	73	552	1398	4264	12704
	364.91	1090.25	0.12	0.38	63524.86	1384976	131.59	117555.72	0	12.5	1943.61	4668.18	33830	162780.6	403.41	2480.09	100198.5	1673564
	733.15	1862.76	4.97	4.67	576.77	1653.96	375.02	1025.29	0	2.91	1021.66	1886.95	39.61	25.03	131.03	384.01	2882.21	6845.58
CHHATARPUR	226	1509	353	1171	605	1573	95	1229	0	50	1567	4204	3	128	27	1719	2876	11583
	73.3	344.8	0.27	1.8	41	1367.36	0	261.48	0	12	872.86	1325.35	0	1369	14.17	308.02	1001.6	4989.81
	273.03	1290.4	70.45	322.93	318.95	809.58	18.36	264.1	0	7.52	916.41	1630.04	8.52	29.67	10.91	376.19	1616.63	4730.43
DHAR	7013	1395	0	0	2412	1450	1815	1152	281	210	23591	7037	989	11	215	152	36316	11407
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31637.99	3057.49	0	0	18613.23	5041.39	2265.18	1240.1	691.14	85.96	11187.43	1226.75	1049.95	74.1	339.9	106.55	65784.82	10832.34
DINDORI	279	50	0	0	887	1281	0	0	15	21	315	905	110	35	12438	7541	14044	9833
	222	127	0	0	1816634	864967	0	0	26540	71321	576	202	0	0	67436	3182	1911408	939799
	1090.45	1404.32	0	0	1764.35	1281.21	0	0	85.26	210.69	105	316.9	550	55	2360.05	1310.05	5955.11	4578.17
JHABUA	195	154	1	2	820	1198	220	2317	360	400	2718	3196	171	9	40	40	4525	7316
	95	254	0.5	1	0	0	0	1165	167	0	2470	3444	0	0	31	49	2763.5	4913
	140.2	1140.12	2.4	30.4	1130.4	1820.1	150.4	280.4	250.75	610.12	2106.15	2700.86	150.1	7.8	85.4	150.4	4015.8	6740.2
KHANDWA	789	736	24	0	2348	467	527	712	85	50	2860	2746	251	82	2034	1011	8918	5804
	323.93	2706.05	365.91	0	9436.3	34452.58	250.5	5064.32	8.9	10.66	2965.47	40092.12	156.23	245.13	115213.2	48057.38	128720.4	130628.2
	2365.73	3635.39	89.62	0	4036.3	1858.56	802.81	1661.61	172.55	534.4	2329.43	2658.06	247.67	165.9	675.95	589.89	10720.06	11103.81
KHARGONE	177	2290	13	67	959	10977	574	3928	0	19	169	917	11	83	121	795	2024	19076
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	150.14	1181	8.02	31.93	675.54	3853.21	132.77	1045.91	0	5.5	92.66	343.35	6.61	8.75	15.56	92.4	1081.3	6562.05
MANDLA	89	49	0	0	319	142	0	2310	42	46	45986	8068	0	18	0	818	46436	11451
	38	36.49	0	0	705.1	419.17	0	2210.56	110	66	8282	3264	0	7.25	0	2951	9135.1	8954.47
	96.85	398.54	0	0	2741.97	2386.3	0	1652.26	526.3	119.26	1360.66	1265.23	0	15.26	0	2021.35	4725.78	7858.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SATNA	2117	3447	0	73	184	286	170	869	3	64	5146	4187	11	144	25	2955	7656	12025
	1644.5	326.38	0	29.52	1788749	3718729	281.43	669.14	2.35	8.45	5678.15	2220	32541	339754	52147	2243.44	1881043	4063980
	9487.5	10518.75	0	105.06	1159.5	600.01	107.35	451.15	16.53	45.62	8175.18	2927.2	35.25	201.49	1.21	889.52	18982.52	15738.8
SEONI	669	1436	14	9	257	1174	268	2455	41	205	866	4646	123	257	4329	5903	6567	16085
	845	1837	0	0	105	38.74	587.19	5366	6.15	24.3	894	5864	399744	96708	9770.69	115462	411952	225300
	3565.67	5404.21	15.64	8.9	828.57	3568.96	294.84	2405.24	132.84	635.29	1098.11	3238.24	312.42	556.12	1961.38	755.58	8209.47	16572.54
SHAHDOL	478	1478	0	0	399	938	46	4101	23	57	918	2489	150	361	748	1824	2762	11248
	126.35	608.11	0	0	64408.7	54170	5023.16	2971	0	4000	747.5	1048.75	900	1029	22240	149054	93445.71	212880.9
	750.56	1395.34	0	0	966.99	1769.9	452.65	1263.24	32.34	88.93	534.84	708.3	295.37	738.68	585.55	809.36	3618.3	6773.75
SHEOPUR	377	873	0	0	213	1867	360	1980	0	16	611	1853	74	668	336	3618	1971	10875
	565.5	1309.5	0	0	319.5	2800.5	540	2970	0	24	916.5	2779.5	111	1002	504	5427	2956.5	16312.5
	779.9	1838.82	0	0	353.98	1138.26	20.54	262.67	0	1	52.35	265.49	115	238.5	18.76	281.63	1340.53	4026.37
SHIVPURI	1402	3073	0	0	139	937	57	325	0	0	168	1835	1	37	31	2617	1798	8824
	2092.22	9987.25	0	0	7884.8	235930.5	0	0	0	0	134.4	1468	0	0	15.3	3916.3	10126.72	251302.1
	6799.7	8400.11	0	0	308.4	1914.22	235.41	92.99	0	0	176.4	1302.85	0.76	11.48	7.56	2669.32	7528.23	14390.97
SIDHI	575	720	265	468	1733	2486	711	1626	285	248	822	946	237	303	856	1722	5484	8519
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2675.3	1327.3	518.22	172.74	5180.1	2560	455.6	237.6	148.8	74.2	1224.09	632.08	128.6	68.6	1264.4	682.2	11595.11	5754.72
TIKAMGARH	638	522	56	260	540	669	215	848	41	25	1382	2395	118	167	511	722	3501	5608
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1308.11	92.08	110.15	102.33	1423.14	182.47	64.11	115.24	16.16	53.28	2971.3	98.72	242.7	54.36	248.6	72.07	6384.27	770.55
UMARIA	287	57	0	0	396	247	4012	2791	267	173	298	83	343	35	4879	3710	10482	7096
	295.61	89.51	0	0	671707.1	418969	3462.36	2408.6	108.67	70.41	604.94	166.83	291.87	29.61	3712.92	2823.31	680183.5	424557.3
	1044.56	784.56	0	0	3122.56	2946.93	594.56	486.96	247.83	237.49	279.63	173.11	397.84	405.96	1081.42	611.9	6768.4	5646.91
ANUPPUR	451	124	0	410	642	579	775	1955	3118	1544	1997	881	536	100	8915	5324	16434	10917
	116.6	97	0	0	8410	1145795	0	1069.12	0	9002	245	1815	6068.79	681210	2110	1285	16950.39	1840273
	1013.52	1523.88	0	195.5	1162.17	2257.12	22.82	410.17	1448.22	1630.72	116.36	251.5	245.86	77.28	771.48	549.78	4780.43	6895.95
ASHOK NAGAR	78	886	0	0	25	817	0	248	0	0	613	1801	3	1	14	455	733	4208
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	136.58	549.92	0	0	11.97	126.76	0	20.96	0	0	167.31	287.62	3.1	0	5.78	86.27	324.74	1071.53
BURHANPUR	244	642	0	0	212	367	627	2095	0	0	238	1048	0	0	378	547	1699	4699
	280	341	0	0	206997	447604.9	101	2310	0	0	308	998	0	0	310	148	207996	451401.9
	586.82	2034.7	0	0	135.43	1208.76	57.05	1256.5	0	0	191.72	989.84	0	0	56.35	269.07	1027.37	5758.87
CHHINDWARA	1141	1447	12	5	726	1062	474	2422	20	43	3070	4368	14	92	1048	1392	6505	10831
	893.3	1561.27	25	0	208004	69367.58	226.9	1030	324	40.9	3408.25	4186.28	0.28	5.37	441	1045	213322.7	77236.4
	1322.69	1805.96	12.31	36.2	1084.67	1041.81	182.8	561.14	32.56	168.31	1232.07	1740.01	7.45	36.91	303.37	912.8	4177.92	6303.14
DAMOH	298	1181	0	21	56	1871	1092	2775	1	12	368	3062	27	203	238	1217	2080	10342
	99.63	1322.52	0	0	0.32	205699	0	548.25	0	27	0	6489.25	0	54960	0	632.7	99.95	269678.7
	796.31	1214.39	0	275.93	142.63	418.68	69.3	219.59	20	18.28	502.94	1715.31	94.52	204.87	119.25	228.35	1744.95	4295.4
DATIA	78	656	0	1	142	451	33	2151	0	1	119	593	25	43	220	956	617	4852
	55	414	0	0	1109	10014	26	345	0	0	92	404	14	38	101	258	1397	11473
	104.77	434.31	0	0	48.48	180.04	0.63	47.5	0	0	96.23	257.95	8.63	31.81	44.33	166.75	303.07	1118.36
DEWAS	1225	1333	0	0	581	876	1439	1248	5	8	3698	4016	478	145	582	872	8008	8498
	984.73	534	0	0	202100.4	198024	2199.07	875.81	0.01	6	4366.8	4701.15	153035	50487	492.78	667.12	363178.8	255295.1
	4947.54	4911.17	0	0	2144.32	2702.14	442.26	694.82	9.02	13.72	4293.98	3752.64	592.48	212.98	166.26	804.62	12595.86	13092.09
GUNA	1258	2507	0	2	504	830	17	100	0	0	1669	2939	9	59	492	381	3949	6818
	1350	2890	0	1.5	576000	380560	34	210	0	0	3250	5540	557.4	75890	810	612	582001.4	465703.5
	1480.95	3622.1	0	2.2	240.5	250.75	1.8	28.9	0	0	872.62	2005.21	7.7	162.28	83.12	105.4	2686.69	6176.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
HARDA	38	336	0	12	24	98	0	349	0	0	105	705	5	39	189	416	361	1955
	22	346.19	0	82.57	12005.15	37948.16	0	330.64	0	0	114.7	781.41	50	1534.36	12.83	1781.67	12204.68	42805
	21.25	435.08	0	5.58	5.2	44.26	0	48.2	0	0	27.85	183.38	0	12.13	2.1	61.99	56.4	790.62
KATNI	244	693	0	0	405	558	16	1771	0	0	1423	2426	31	602	782	498	2901	6548
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	780.78	1159.65	0	0	765.43	1329.42	12.8	334.77	0	0	2342.72	695	90.26	581.23	102.25	150.69	4094.24	4250.76
PANNA	199	1312	60	367	196	571	155	874	0	0	544	1672	37	367	1390	2550	2581	7713
	49.34	229.06	20.37	89.08	1366850	5631300	46.32	73.48	0	0	770.64	859.96	60460	596950	1275.25	4435.1	1429472	6233937
	444.02	2061.53	81.47	356.33	273.37	1126.26	138.96	220.46	0	0	616.51	1274.98	60.46	596.95	255.05	887.02	1869.84	6523.53
RAJGARH	837	845	5	2	939	1140	184	592	2	0	1295	160	93	62	6159	5882	9514	8683
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1992.93	1721.78	4.4	5.48	1576.65	1262.47	73.18	161.93	6.46	0	900.27	132.83	263.21	124.03	1679.75	834.19	6496.85	4242.71
REWA	74	2163	17	60	36	2933	85	1765	39	126	1269	1012	36	222	1669	891	3225	9172
	212	1949.78	48	232	1026359	9899.65	118.25	1977.12	42	142.56	2133.59	1276	7389.32	1742.12	18970.14	2621.22	1055272	19840.45
	201.5	597.11	16.44	131.28	335.24	110.12	110.25	826.23	80.88	136.58	1212.29	893.92	189.57	254.24	296.33	629.2	2442.5	3578.68
ALIRAJPUR	93	274	0	0	597	798	9474	14911	0	0	2292	2321	0	0	649	1288	13105	19592
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	488.87	673.6	0	0	2108.89	1044.79	524.81	670.99	0	0	1489.8	464.2	0	0	21.87	468.6	4634.24	3322.18
BHIND	18	346	0	13	7	159	0	147	13	30	212	764	5	7	533	916	788	2382
	1.3	16218	0	2334	0.3	809.04	0	151	0	315	28000	51756	0	12000	29194.2	119347.4	57195.8	202930.4
	67.12	311.52	0	3.74	11.84	36.53	0	19.03	10.51	4.57	21.21	77.34	0.92	10.19	67.16	144.21	178.76	607.13
BHOPAL	8	110	0	0	29	179	37	537	0	3	111	820	5	51	33	166	223	1866
	8	109	0	0	29	29087	493	5171	0	3	70	820	5	9665	11202	42017	11807	86872
	36.17	135.63	0	0	7.76	109.34	13.57	178.05	0	1	75.94	552.15	0.25	36.4	3.39	36.94	137.08	1049.51
GWALIOR	1424	1144	9	28	892	530	57	973	0	2	11	21	10	34	530	456	2933	3188
	203.42	345.97	0	1121.17	172729.6	91284.24	0.69	2853.69	0	0	2.34	13.81	10222	2597.34	12917.85	7732.16	196075.9	105948.4
	1543.28	1313.75	4.32	9.63	248.02	138.67	74.04	538.99	0	0.01	18.24	14.03	11.45	13.43	83.97	44.58	1983.32	2073.09
HOSHANGABAD	61	432	50	439	150	565	938	661	0	26	339	719	5	20	470	154	2013	3016
	44.6	335.24	25	439	48599.57	70687.65	802.54	634.41	0	2.5	432.86	1535.44	107.16	47.2	365.26	6055.48	50376.99	79736.92
	149.97	348.74	0.74	58.92	64.01	199.57	18.48	227.59	0	11.7	163.95	285.07	3.13	5.38	64	45.82	464.28	1182.79
INDORE	231	652	0	0	98	115	538	703	0	0	219	306	140	132	289	151	1515	2059
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	110.34	798.6	0	0	50.37	87.08	129.17	297.26	0	0	64.23	118.24	238.51	248.43	33.26	83.63	625.88	1633.24
JABALPUR	315	1254	40	107	93	276	0	565	0	357	318	776	8	58	1785	1203	2559	4596
	506.4	1266.5	0.67	0.95	6334	6924	0	502	0	600	315.45	684	1016	1150	1780.66	1415.08	9953.18	12542.53
	1326.15	846.49	70.53	165.9	223.2	201.4	0	338.46	0	99.36	421.35	355.78	10.15	62.84	336.48	156.48	2387.86	2226.71
MANDSAUR	232	261	4	0	479	208	0	1271	5	0	3057	1698	54	0	86	57	3917	3495
	106	238	1	0	882205	4505.9	0	2212.52	8	0	5207	3465	0	0	30600	20281	918127	30702.42
	385.5	172.25	9.25	0	315.7	168.25	0	416.57	1.14	0	2945.1	1099.2	6.1	0	23.6	16.77	3686.39	1873.04
MORENA	299	1576	60	92	190	1055	5	1166	4	14	97	303	74	283	1386	1125	2115	5614
	240	1315	30	15	52320	241400	5	1132	4	14	97	303	65080	140500	1518	1400	119294	386079
	317.73	703.21	52.12	37.42	69.21	152.88	0.48	60.67	0.82	3.26	17.11	48.25	49.45	72.99	660.93	137.54	1167.85	1216.22
NARSINGHPUR	390	1426	2	58	136	620	265	1323	62	414	99	641	25	83	1861	1597	2840	6162
	218	2698	1.23	19.42	2984.35	8394.87	289.56	1959.45	12.78	261.41	144.56	335.45	6587	16899	65.47	894.12	10302.95	31461.72
	582.84	1426.88	9.36	24.75	19.04	135.59	14.43	215.83	37.18	107.95	29.88	279.18	40.65	35.64	223.07	188.29	956.45	2414.11
NIMACH	44	324	0	0	33	160	44	2310	0	1	202	785	15	69	78	174	416	3823
	44	203	0	0	480.17	7950	5581.92	47314.07	0	0	122.47	630.57	25.65	1.4	0.34	5.7	6254.55	56104.74
	109.31	510.08	0	0	48.41	295.73	56.01	252.27	0	2.3	276.11	685.94	4.42	200.71	28	99.93	522.26	2046.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RAISEN	111	823	0	0	14	166	887	1780	0	0	268	1084	31	123	257	1064	1568	5040
	97.64	566.68	0	0	76.58	15953.85	37.03	2259.67	0	0	5758	131490.7	1025	6570	3016.2	2771.2	10010.45	159612.1
	234.52	674.05	0	0	22.01	92.37	63.51	187.41	0	0	449.49	370.71	5.22	37.43	58.73	246.52	833.48	1608.49
RATLAM	163	693	0	0	167	604	4	996	280	228	2587	2428	17	3	1148	738	4366	5690
	23.37	220.03	0	0	7618	50170	0	533	2850	26500	1049	61021	5300	4950	41326.14	92206	58166.51	235600
	383.86	692.83	0	0	116.65	356.95	5.64	68.81	232.71	344.13	990.05	1496.06	0.89	0.01	35.88	115.09	1765.68	3073.88
SAGAR	831	2453	14	30	239	938	0	1933	0	0	1705	4327	88	363	281	1906	3158	11950
	1268.35	897.48	37	3430.9	56104	67140.22	0	46517.49	0	0	101593.6	118622	1263.05	66449.89	3785.3	5650.49	164051.3	308708.5
	1632.68	3977.7	8	70.6	415.41	1055.4	0	879.09	0	0	1561.87	3408.03	311.72	574.36	67.81	174.15	3997.49	10139.33
SEHORE	121	578	0	1	172	263	132	473	0	0	1360	1531	7	54	96	208	1888	3108
	95.31	384.41	0	0	211	83102	0	140.03	0	0	1564.6	959	0	7260	96.05	116.73	1966.96	91962.17
	137.69	1108.73	0	0	62.08	304.95	4.5	303.86	0	0	433.52	1695.66	6.27	56.16	12.11	71.54	656.17	3540.9
SHAJAPUR	222	274	0	0	178	393	1252	4688	0	0	852	701	50	24	34	117	2588	6197
	166.5	205.5	0	0	2.47	7.11	250.4	937.6	0	0	809.4	665.95	0.55	0.61	20.4	70.2	1249.72	1886.97
	228.66	616.5	0	0	133.5	384.16	68.1	579.12	0	0	368.06	436.74	29.5	32.88	11.65	54.34	839.47	2103.74
SINGRAULI	7	3089	0	27	22	5788	0	257	0	15	2	1216	20	4610	0	130	51	15132
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12.84	1355.35	0	12.14	11.23	1120.75	0	63.48	0	0	0.6	162.62	11.73	260.54	0	32.46	36.4	3007.34
UJJAIN	280	775	2	3	22	300	448	1966	0	0	874	1409	22	23	57	120	1705	4596
	262.95	776.45	1.2	2	86848.49	871432	229.28	771	0	0	2886.66	3622.79	3016	5033	10	35	93254.58	881672.2
	968.14	1990.11	4.47	4.08	50.19	441.75	51.2	77.87	0	0	1370.85	1529.85	12.88	44.06	1.71	40.42	2459.44	4128.14
VIDISHA	108	808	0	1	144	515	12	656	0	0	696	1101	3	103	319	342	1282	3526
	53	488	0	1	9960	163846	0	1020	0	0	670	1086	0	184675	305	147	10988	351263
	210.33	673.71	0	0.64	53	261.17	8.65	182.71	0	0	781.15	649.26	3.84	31.59	70.86	67.63	1127.83	1866.71
Total	29139	52852	1633	4231	24686	55107	33349	87926	6677	5763	126863	103871	6679	12204	62004	72240	291030	394194
	40836.86	86739.9	621.92	7842.59	9514671	16605189	24181.9	264255.18	31083.3	113109.7	191885.4	472246.5	830009	2576006	463325.5	653169.6	11096615	20778558
	91714.77	88120.86	2635.68	2769.84	59665.98	53512.87	9798.94	23198.79	5365.8	6076.19	61745.11	52863.5	6299.83	7051	14987.38	20091.96	252213.5	253685

District wise works completed/progress under NREGA (number of projects) 2009-10 (Nos., Kms & Expenditure (Rs.))

Districts	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		Drought Proofing		Micro Irrigation Works		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies		Land Development		Total	
	{ Rural Connectivity , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Drainage in water logged areas , Construction & repair of embankment , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Digging of new tanks/Ponds , percolation tanks , Small Check Dams , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Afforestation and tree plantation , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Minor Irrigation canals , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ SC's and ST's , Beneficiaries of land reform , IAY's , Small & Marginal Farmer , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Desilting of tanks/ponds , Desilting of old canals , Desilting of traditional open well , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Plantation , Land leveling , Others , etc to be indicated separately }			
	Nos. (Km.)		Nos. (Km.)		Nos. (cu.mt)		Nos. (hect.)		Nos. (Km.)		Nos. (hect.)		Nos. (cu.mt)		Nos. (hect.)		Nos. (cu.mt/ hect./ Km.)	
	Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure		Expenditure	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BALAGHAT	1619	1125	205	170	1815	1145	1320	580	854	412	785	515	969	595	175	122	7742	4664
	77.39	1352.75	14.66	211.11	24106	162248	606.22	238.06	431	203.76	1151.33	650.87	720467	4349148	385	62.34	747238.6	4514115
	5396.28	4759.16	1260.75	407.13	2468.07	1652.7	905.13	796.27	558	221.74	790.7	184.03	2964.3	2213.47	218.75	64.97	14561.98	10299.47
BARWANI	1034	196	64	78	661	166	550	198	0	0	11132	4629	58	7	157	36	13656	5310
	894.67	170.28	12.8	15.6	179643.8	40194.8	4569.71	1392.75	0	0	0	0	101333	12229.88	97583.8	22375.91	384038	76379.22
	7027.33	697.67	253.19	243.76	1535.23	341.68	2163.65	486.42	0	0	8905.6	3073.66	34.34	6.2	276.19	42.83	20195.53	4892.22
BETUL	506	1203	3	2	960	1701	721	3594	0	6	5056	4128	46	71	742	1870	8034	12575
	615.8	1074.42	2.62	1.75	360108.4	1577366	5363.36	134671.36	0	11.5	4841.51	3537.91	26548.1	35200	2984	2733.09	400463.8	1754596
	1009.5	1700.32	3.05	6.35	766.9	1358.95	94.94	1392.12	0	3.37	2909.96	2213.28	37.08	7.36	169.43	453.38	4990.86	7135.13
CHHATARPUR	319	1161	164	972	416	1214	776	1307	0	45	2606	3784	29	115	178	1142	4488	9740
	40.17	296.62	0.68	2.27	12	136706	0	709.77	0	0	2733.8	2095.55	930	1369	0	316.78	3716.65	141496
	228.13	885.38	172.35	122.66	658.97	673.81	14.69	261.78	0	8.4	1767.11	1492.73	60.09	26.25	54.85	246.85	2956.19	3717.86
DHAR	1056	1151	0	0	660	1045	1571	2799	7	69	2795	6437	17	0	386	1339	6492	12840
	572.2	575.12	0	0	3007	1400.01	0	2000.86	0	0	2795	6437	6.55	0	13783.72	15050	20164.47	25462.99
	3121.43	3669.61	0	0	1123.11	3780.79	258.54	409.82	5	8.5	1118.25	1273.1	6.55	0	93.05	273.78	5725.93	9415.6
DINDORI	279	50	0	0	887	1281	0	2046	112	194	3895	649	197	0	14428	2290	19798	6510
	232	92	0	0	1816634	864967	0	8987	265401	713211	576	202	0	0	67436	3182	2150279	1590641
	823.79	912.91	0	0	781.32	822.11	0	962	255.26	317.85	1389.38	1194.97	119.12	0	2085.37	1585.75	5454.24	5795.59
JHABUA	65	523	3	5	440	2400	630	4992	160	729	6055	8733	127	175	937	857	8417	18414
	32	270	0	0	0	0	0	917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1187
	190.3	1440.32	8.9	49.56	1252.3	2680.3	45.7	347.2	392.4	1060.4	3330.3	4750.42	90.85	185.32	105.1	190.7	5415.85	10704.22
KHANDWA	1206	769	4	24	1582	611	895	972	26	103	5042	2724	194	70	426	440	9375	5713
	386.79	3911.23	4.5	6.55	7523.64	32332.04	276.01	5409.34	2.5	7.75	111918	53177.5	2529.6	299.23	18854.55	21268.25	141495.6	116411.9
	5430.47	3657.53	13.12	28.7	2504.57	1835.62	923.79	1726.06	66.72	221.6	4202.7	1559.77	139.48	92.15	495.58	636.24	13776.43	9757.67
KHARGONE	422	381	10	4	330	322	5840	1454	12	38	3890	1796	37	5	1940	1090	12481	5090
	227	296	5.32	3.9	1842000	6907738	226	123	2.47	7.95	4085	1950	21405	14395	4311	6307	1872262	6930821
	625.1	1851.4	26.71	12.13	1021.5	3453.69	190.85	492.3	11.25	20.3	1801.25	1975.6	29.32	4.9	165.5	190.57	3871.48	8000.89
MANDLA	160	34	0	0	257	350	0	2310	11	88	36350	7698	22	18	26	818	36826	11316
	198.52	50.26	0	0	627	1055.12	0	2210.56	36.3	176	18524	3617	56.24	7.25	110	2951	19552.06	10067.19
	756.26	314.26	0	0	2363.99	3645.91	0	1652.26	248.42	722.56	6452.26	1470.11	52.42	15.26	12.48	2021.35	9885.83	9841.71
SATNA	385	1876	7	73	166	319	48	1728	0	10	3451	986	18	155	1404	3708	5479	8855
	286.72	12.94	1.68	29.52	950846.3	5821765	17.56	2485	0	13.75	5461.84	626.67	2311	339754	1363.75	2644.44	960288.8	6167331
	1349.6	10313.78	13.67	105.06	677.37	1706.92	30.01	1068.46	0	31.26	5562.23	1596.27	5.41	235.49	212.36	988.57	7850.65	16045.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SEONI	549	1334	4	21	48	1219	0	2484	46	179	247	5346	103	182	5379	5654	6376	16419
	584	1488	3.12	0	0.68	41.45	0	5431	5.93	20.07	344	6793	499548	882697	14378	11126	514863.7	907596.5
	2753.24	3668.5	14.5	47.98	152.78	3859.35	0	2073.64	152.47	521.9	259.46	3736.51	219.48	387.83	1111.67	575.76	4663.6	14871.47
SHAHDOL	766	1417	0	0	322	738	56	3567	59	50	2978	2437	135	363	659	1346	4975	9918
	294	758	0	0	187995	55184	269	2819	2402	4206	2910	6010	166	1176	21397	14917	215433	85070
	1171.11	1465.33	0	0	1313.27	1682.5	42.92	879.26	89.17	79.81	1158.2	594.32	230.04	387.18	562.23	537.35	4566.94	5625.75
SHEOPUR	515	944	0	0	154	511	566	2186	0	16	867	2479	38	614	872	3068	3012	9818
	618	1132.8	0	0	184.8	613.2	679.2	2623.2	0	20.8	953.7	2726.9	53.2	859.6	959.2	3374.8	3448.1	11351.3
	1023.31	1271.88	0	0	319.65	838.08	29.89	172.51	0	31.74	55.62	196.2	44.76	272.32	24.18	176.23	1497.41	2958.96
SHIVPURI	332	2939	0	0	69	960	0	382	0	0	1718	460	5	36	331	2643	2455	7420
	495.45	9551.75	0	0	3548	298813.3	0	0	0	0	1374.4	368	0	0	289.8	3927.1	5707.65	312660.2
	1610.2	12673.64	0	0	266.55	2056.6	0	246	0	0	1803.9	386.4	450.03	1.61	57.11	2676.79	4187.79	18041.04
SIDHI	968	733	452	494	2740	1805	1183	1664	493	251	1705	1032	395	310	1430	1807	9366	8096
	280	107	38.79	58.32	119.68	6572	285	1450	36.4	25.8	95	85.1	660	1832	262	320	1776.87	10450.22
	3649.7	1230.34	609.5	424.8	5236.25	4734.69	1678.13	881.18	805.75	775.34	1040.49	762.99	784.8	431.98	1419.4	940.97	15224.02	10182.29
TIKAMGARH	164	625	6	91	386	980	20	709	147	61	2683	2719	0	88	1	567	3407	5840
	80	250	0	0	230000	1100000	8	200	0	0	2500	2800	0	402500	10	570	232598	1506320
	162.34	1397.26	15.37	56.32	187.58	2132.67	8.12	200.35	2.73	10.95	3119.98	3289.94	0	161	0.6	107.33	3496.72	7355.82
UMARIA	801	67	553	0	723	189	1584	1186	315	43	2891	486	996	148	4633	2713	12496	4832
	825.03	69.01	1767.39	0	1226374	320587	1366.99	1023.5	128.21	17.5	5668.73	976.86	842.62	125.21	3525.71	2064.59	1240499	324863.7
	2296.84	106.53	1130.63	0	3565.84	456.02	396.45	243.56	379.11	9.02	2891.94	456.84	537.84	75.48	894.63	451.68	12093.28	1799.13
ANUPPUR	523	550	0	0	58	599	10	3642	83	2034	927	726	0	575	6072	2027	7673	10153
	204.9	264	0	0	45920	1145795	0	1069.12	2400	8932	67690	60175	0	6750000	2270	1349	118484.9	7967584
	819.33	3811.73	0	0	513.45	4114.65	12.67	700.26	109.71	1261.08	148.16	197.53	0	148.66	621.65	617.23	2224.97	10851.14
ASHOK NAGAR	77	859	0	0	104	766	0	233	0	0	825	2067	0	4	16	349	1022	4278
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	97.98	307.02	0	0	21.11	145.67	0	28.87	0	0	218.3	335.42	0	0.78	1.82	18.44	339.21	836.2
BURHANPUR	289	660	0	0	137	298	41	1355	2	11	582	1012	0	0	161	259	1212	3595
	929.75	1021.75	0	0	1412963	75120	25	3210	11	15	19222	2141	0	0	68	96	1433218	81603.75
	1431.34	1241.32	0	0	84.07	534.22	28.99	646.57	122.92	21.04	256.52	595.98	0	0	29.77	49.69	1953.61	3088.82
CHHINDWARA	459	2397	0	0	197	741	684	2066	333	75	4999	8401	87	23	1296	1965	8055	15668
	684	3595.5	0	0	91.44	22.91	213.6	1022.96	324	90	4301.24	6384.72	0.11	2.26	361	1221	5975.39	12339.35
	605.39	1911.67	0	0	455.42	918.14	371.92	419.68	131.35	117.05	1978.33	2119.62	81.44	90.8	284.79	471.07	3908.64	6048.03
DAMOH	421	1117	2	8	1148	2107	11	1189	6	11	3299	2142	147	170	112	933	5146	7677
	325	1244	2.5	9.65	4149.42	205699	29	548.25	2.15	27	3202.5	2718.42	32.05	54960	54.48	632.7	7797.1	265839
	356.39	935.33	4.97	4.4	207.97	441.24	8.06	163.75	10.3	15.86	1870.99	1618.79	68.43	139.53	62.64	127.61	2589.75	3446.51
DATIA	123	596	0	1	410	499	0	597	0	0	116	287	1	33	201	433	851	2446
	135.26	395	0	0	92380	78643	0	152.73	0	0	139	432	0	0	105	198	92759.26	79820.73
	153.33	107.09	0	0	39.81	82.4	0	29.3	0	0	78.58	43.54	0.19	0	22.57	62.03	294.48	324.36
DEWAS	868	1046	0	0	434	1003	43	2426	1	7	2806	4393	380	41	352	860	4884	9776
	74	1310	0	0	353432	374402	133	2195	0	0.01	3925	4452	681666	149906	132	646	1039362	532911
	696.29	4540.28	0	0	1936.83	2597.53	32.61	916.95	0.46	32.57	2759.52	3207.42	511.25	224.46	104.3	875.08	6041.26	12394.29
GUNA	1083	1826	0	3	95	396	0	87	14	21	1443	1716	21	91	113	147	2769	4287
	682.75	1813.05	0	2.8	47745	1069191	0	145.53	16.45	25.69	1071.44	2659	7350	167351.7	285.58	138.64	57151.22	1241327
	2064.94	1501.72	0	2.51	81.67	329.09	0	19.68	16.51	29.01	900.99	1065.05	4.67	25.44	13.56	143.63	3082.34	3116.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
HARDA	36	283	0	6	7	44	0	258	0	0	281	746	32	40	104	143	460	1520
	13.3	198.85	0	79.07	28	3754.12	0	281	0	0	280.16	836.37	2579	1529.43	6.75	1603.2	2907.21	8282.04
	17.35	294.05	0	8.25	15.84	52.58	0	111.33	0	0	92.78	236.73	12.89	19.09	0.34	31.4	139.2	753.43
KATNI	266	758	0	0	236	366	309	2196	0	0	1245	1984	209	349	198	681	2463	6334
	235	483	0	0	677936	745226	547	1343	0	0	1171	1804	0	899696	242	3216	680131	1651768
	960.5	1461.64	0	0	868.85	1311.34	545.84	1230.81	0	0	1219.88	1576.51	311.94	610.02	98.33	476.27	4005.34	6666.59
PANNA	385	1161	51	201	114	402	17	761	0	0	1993	1408	199	268	550	1461	3309	5662
	66.07	267.79	20.15	37.4	1097300	4914850	4.51	83.85	0	0	2451.69	2079.22	180980	318000	478.25	616.65	1281301	5235935
	594.64	2410.07	80.58	149.6	219.46	982.97	13.52	251.54	0	0	1961.35	1663.38	180.98	318	95.65	123.33	3146.18	5898.89
RAJGARH	1268	1535	0	2	477	792	39	134	6	64	4026	1197	29	118	449	611	6294	4453
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1639.23	1065.36	0	0	986.72	2100.41	75.28	33.2	3.81	15.88	1733.88	1852.3	84.39	253.98	50.34	215.22	4573.65	5536.35
REWA	1707	413	0	0	295	4349	582	5972	156	224	1932	1002	19	9	1645	882	6336	12851
	783.66	466.42	0	0	1556540	9889.59	50.68	1815.22	343.25	1398.96	2122.85	1106.11	3695.33	1658.34	1810.36	2591.83	1565346	18926.47
	2013.51	1048.76	0	0	901.42	293.93	265.12	218.22	288.28	119.41	2363.29	815.29	88.12	24.58	185.22	568.2	6104.96	3088.39
ALIRAJPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHIND	11	317	1	52	30	79	2	49	0	30	0	134	9	33	247	357	300	1051
	2251.25	26987.45	80	212.7	3226	13932.88	0	16.21	0	1325	0	11560	18	45	37414	20793.01	42989.25	74872.25
	29.77	165.44	1.58	1.87	9.57	27.3	2.65	7.88	0	9.46	0	4.72	9.29	2.32	25.7	33.07	78.56	252.06
BHOPAL	24	92	0	0	50	147	168	475	1	4	416	515	44	36	43	120	746	1389
	18.32	82.72	0	0	13740	31890	168	475	3740	18580	416	515	44	9650	17604	4050	35730.32	65242.72
	43.15	129.82	0	0	19.02	93.33	5.29	71.6	1.87	9.29	486.3	551.47	23.06	31.78	7.57	4.86	586.26	892.15
GWALIOR	633	1218	1	22	519	560	7	858	0	3	0	33	5	23	239	600	1404	3317
	72.62	290.41	0	1581.19	56663	139855.5	6682.47	8302	0	0	0	16.8	1432	2816.71	131.06	446.35	64981.15	153309
	548.11	964.97	0.25	9.71	65.53	107.59	19.37	467.27	0	0.01	0	16.21	3.26	10.58	26.49	31.7	663.01	1608.04
HOSHANGABAD	17	404	1	0	52	529	249	585	1	8	362	684	2	22	447	367	1131	2599
	13.7	307.23	0	0	56318.67	68904.52	355.5	63	0	3.5	191.56	1103.88	4.16	104	431.48	6149.32	57315.07	76635.45
	29.3	210.63	0	0	57.04	189.27	4.74	53.58	1	4.74	92.07	267.78	3.92	5.86	22.06	68.16	210.13	800.02
INDORE	97	649	0	0	123	118	551	865	0	0	94	393	171	196	323	160	1359	2381
	36.51	389.71	0	0	11112.77	8950.29	151.71	63.61	0	0	47879.84	75653.33	137007	702384	41.68	77.41	196229.5	787518.4
	249.43	1595.11	0	0	10.85	37.63	79.07	158.25	0	0	88.6	175.92	177.16	193.16	16.77	30.7	621.88	2190.77
JABALPUR	190	850	33	81	41	240	0	565	0	241	376	623	17	21	1513	218	2170	2839
	355	1075	0.45	0.96	1750	6850	0	502	0	409	1087	1072	870	805	527	392	4589.45	11105.96
	437.85	1125.85	110	56	70.55	397.5	0	377	0	170.4	327	397.65	29	20	295.95	241.02	1270.35	2785.42
MANDSAUR	91	402	4	0	314	210	0	1271	5	0	1924	2563	54	0	36	80	2428	4526
	52	321	1	0	882205	456590	0	2212.52	8	0	3175	4357	0	0	0	0	885441	463480.5
	138.3	228.75	9.25	0	392.5	168.25	0	486.75	1.14	0	2205.5	976.27	6.1	0	3.6	7.7	2756.39	1867.72
MORENA	531	393	4	41	399	786	5	962	0	8	38	164	12	157	78	600	1067	3111
	101.7	1291.9	0.8	11.5	201000	780277	5	5547	0	8	38	64.82	1315	34387566	31.2	713	202491.7	35175479
	264.64	1751.29	3.64	28.58	43.45	324.2	4	248.95	0	1.31	92.72	330.93	0.46	548.19	12.46	142.21	421.37	3375.66
NARSINGHPUR	182	1007	8	11	117	547	2	1515	103	150	42	254	1	89	312	648	767	4221
	242	1227	4	7	26475	425361	1	1179	5.86	85.63	36.63	198.37	331	255678	136	398	27231.49	684134
	378.11	1262.68	18.63	26.28	39.41	251.86	0.12	149.66	18.04	92.39	21.38	157.56	0.52	81.42	46.83	105.31	523.04	2127.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NIMACH	65	270	0	0	12	40	0	1613	0	0	119	726	1	23	138	408	335	3080
	59	227.4	0	0	9439.34	7148.03	0	526.14	0	0	2622.63	20373.91	0	2819.59	397.19	128.14	12518.16	31223.21
	178.64	371.69	0	0	37.18	66.01	0	115.74	0	0	156.72	282.62	2.45	7.07	39.46	138.64	414.45	981.77
RAISEN	75	561	0	0	27	185	0	245	26	128	352	1048	31	184	377	255	888	2606
	8.01	356.61	0	0	2094.74	21664.14	0	321	0	0	15042.25	133725.3	1026.5	6622.04	6714.44	187.45	24885.94	162876.5
	126.47	580.12	0	0	35.72	85.07	0	52.26	38.13	75.56	500.71	544.1	40.74	64.26	44.29	38.91	786.06	1440.28
RATLAM	51	625	0	0	175	605	0	1179	1	51	926	3527	19	10	322	517	1494	6514
	43.09	578	0	0	3538.25	3832.75	0	707.56	1	20	1157	3000	4116	987	486	592	9341.34	9717.31
	93.25	210.19	0	0	393.56	249.75	0	118.62	1.61	3.02	1457.35	1361.06	5.44	1.1	42.48	13.02	1993.69	1956.76
SAGAR	246	1419	4	25	302	872	0	1902	0	0	1010	3206	54	281	224	1435	1840	9140
	1253.35	928.04	0	14	56101	79944.19	0	46469.88	0	0	101498	97665	1192.51	27337	0	3023.37	160044.9	255381.5
	669.46	1980.43	5	14.71	347.1	1132.8	0	915.95	0	0	1531.05	2728.18	260.42	363.65	60.19	165.25	2873.22	7300.97
SEHORE	90	409	20	1	37	293	0	298	0	0	443	1424	22	23	21	110	633	2558
	10.44	0.52	7.59	0	3145	86580	0	50.98	0	0	567.8	11.07	0	12986	20	106.53	3750.83	99735.1
	68.44	639.36	13.03	0.45	34.43	206.11	0	117.31	0	0	592.33	953.51	27.28	11.97	2.96	2.97	738.47	1931.68
SHAJAPUR	79	393	0	0	66	322	0	1287	0	0	1472	1226	57	70	41	42	1715	3340
	239516	412096	0	0	797727	854545	0	858	0	0	1472	1226	4900	2756	25088	3831	1068703	1275312
	297.62	511.9	0	0	351.37	376.43	0	262.99	0	0	891.27	514.8	48.98	24.81	11.39	16.86	1600.63	1707.79
SINGRAULI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UJJAIN	70	493	1	6	9	86	10	203	0	0	313	1911	6	25	0	15	409	2739
	62.61	481.7	1	2	15337	287671	10	222	0	0	368.11	2822.49	80651	32615	0	15	96429.72	323829.2
	166.22	1070.01	1.22	11.5	12.07	90.07	1.4	68.03	0	0	346.08	1627.7	9.48	32.07	0	32.38	536.47	2931.76
VIDISHA	42	753	0	1	196	574	14	532	0	24	309	989	2	128	21	209	584	3210
	15	483	0	1	31820	71971	0	7394	0	10	427	900	1150	363272	6	155	33418	444186
	38.16	240.53	0	4.48	56.55	229.68	20.02	92.2	0	0	421.4	376.41	0.46	10.3	5.7	11.1	542.29	964.7
Total	21145	39984	1605	2395	18797	35511	18504	69478	2980	5388	126816	103539	5017	5994	49755	48402	244619	310691
	254984	479641.2	1969.05	2288.29	14292907	29296142	22043.5	259467.96	275298	748851.7	447488	531107.1	2487216	50193139	342475	166556.9	18124381	81677194
	53832.07	85690.63	3769.89	1822.79	34503.77	55649.41	8273.48	22825.39	3711.41	6022.82	73352.38	56801.59	7798.23	7767.68	10193.36	17024.16	195434.6	253604.5

District wise works completed/progress under NREGA (number of projects) 2008-09 (Nos., Kms & Expenditure (Rs.))

Districts	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		Drought Proofing		Micro Irrigation Works		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies		Land Development		Total	
	{ Rural Connectivity , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Drainage in water logged areas , Construction & repair of embankment , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Digging of new tanks/Ponds , percolation tanks , Small Check Dams , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Afforestation and tree plantation , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Minor Irrigation canals , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ SC's and ST's , Beneficiaries of land reform , IAY's , Small & Marginal Farmer , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Desilting of tanks/ponds , Desilting of old canals , Desilting of traditional open well , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		{ Plantation , Land leveling , Others , etc to be indicated separately }			
	Nos. (Km.) Expenditure		Nos. (Km.) Expenditure		Nos. (cu.mt) Expenditure		Nos. (hect.) Expenditure		Nos. (Km.) Expenditure		Nos. (hect.) Expenditure		Nos. (cu.mt) Expenditure		Nos. (hect.) Expenditure		Nos. (cu.mt/ hect./ Km.) Expenditure	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1																		
BALAGHAT	1210	1048	91	134	3221	1986	1372	1520	388	551	982	574	765	776	469	95	8498	6684
	1363.85	1196	78.41	190	5555798	2878271	569.27	608	192.39	275	192.44	114	4473110	5695354	234.5	48	10031538	8576056
	2987.53	2516.68	205.35	269.37	2438.19	1375.39	1226.87	1206.57	63.22	287.98	312.06	137.8	2474.58	2144.39	283.25	50.65	9991.05	7988.83
BARWANI	803	456	26	19	736	152	453	377	0	0	4825	2873	18	3	74	35	6935	3915
	880.11	769.17	17.33	5.57	52741.36	50566.2	3648.69	3225.08	0	0	0	0	52024.2	5241.38	49508.23	21754.36	158820	81561.76
	832.25	793.3	499.73	291.91	1861.51	421.87	1498.62	1257	0	0	2773.66	2375.6	28.17	2.43	61.97	13.21	7555.91	5155.32
BETUL	666	1032	80	100	1200	1326	721	1306	15	43	4988	9598	86	71	162	285	7918	13761
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1369.89	1392.99	40.07	114.46	768.68	1312.08	291.19	764.94	6.8	66.27	2660.55	3471.47	25.92	33.92	63.74	126.36	5226.84	7282.49
CHHATARPUR	476	1045	114	258	416	1106	0	2503	1	39	1569	3869	222	132	57	1029	2855	9981
	465	535.3	250	850	55940	137962	0	480.12	2	5	1882	2550	345021	700215	66	298	403626	850595.4
	1339.6	711.83	219.47	102.64	943.26	674.42	0	198.01	9.81	41.85	1380.85	1866.5	190.73	221.23	68.85	466.02	4152.57	4282.5
DHAR	520	470	0	0	27643	938	24	3713	61	61	6283	3930	0	27	1156	1192	35687	10331
	141.35	470	0	0	340.87	4311.43	30.76	5912.43	0	60	3286	3930	38	27	1052	1192	4888.98	15902.86
	1751.04	4151.58	0	0	838.58	3932.48	47.03	467.1	60.57	58.09	1717.37	729.93	50.65	28.29	169.78	85.85	4635.02	9453.32
DINDORI	687	204	0	0	167	1655	0	1812	58	264	937	3566	0	0	12159	4405	14008	11906
	802	204	0	0	17012	2632988	0	8799	36064	1030046	719	531	0	0	12279	7185	66876	3679753
	1043.35	1071.36	0	0	253.27	654.15	0	944.51	223.15	278.62	972.27	1026.34	0	0	1022.22	1132.61	3514.26	5107.59
JHABUA	136	450	4	7	502	563	14	4	250	401	13394	9769	16	24	18	1759	14334	12977
	119	98.89	0	0	0	0	3585	917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3704	1015.89
	560.32	440.7	12.3	14.3	1535.49	1416.93	755	177.84	450.77	1226.5	7034.04	3252.28	44.3	24.28	41.9	570.78	10434.12	7123.61
KHANDWA	1121	1299	0	4	474	477	652	1017	0	7	8915	4515	96	44	529	700	11787	8063
	4300.5	8428.86	0	24.5	35057.98	19085.81	241.89	5405.02	0	500	5542599	3145837	5924.01	6492.13	14596.89	64690.02	5602720	3250463
	2609.58	4320.98	0	25.94	1546.97	1520.81	405.51	1095.29	0	11.48	6736.29	2593.61	297.6	217.91	128.35	322.1	11724.3	10108.12
KHARGONE	708	520	14	14	780	819	4271	3700	9	69	3799	3798	42	46	1602	6122	11225	15088
	680	595	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	5290	3825	0	0	3807	6657	9997	11077
	2426.4	1500.02	72.38	58.73	2299.43	2691.36	652.97	876.62	11.05	65.42	2868.19	1794.95	43.65	34.57	85.9	183.99	8459.97	7205.66
MANDLA	52	125	0	0	368	486	0	2237	45	11	13282	4899	82	26	0	409	13829	8193
	152.26	368	0	0	669.86	1052.12	0	2116.46	52.26	36.3	10248.12	1886	42.26	11.12	0	2150	11164.76	7620
	1112.25	1398.07	0	0	398.99	2490.32	0	1555.91	822.24	248.42	5864.86	1129.2	118.25	39.56	0	1682.95	8316.59	8544.43
SATNA	585	1445	45	65	89	338	185	653	8	4	3166	2904	190	173	887	1657	5155	7239
	402.39	1163.85	20.06	29.32	519560	3772498	166.46	831.4	21.85	13.4	3800.42	3339.23	296535	339754	869.7	1175.78	821375.9	4118805
	3217.5	8257.83	65.06	73.27	417.59	2256.47	286.69	702.36	56.46	21.17	5033.91	4413.5	131.34	240.88	230.62	686.72	9439.17	16652.2
SEONI	607	1590	27	21	423	1190	298	2280	11	220	2559	5526	0	195	1202	3631	5127	14653
	615	1570	0	0	30.74	40.25	29.83	4986	15	62	4682	10689	0	2415.34	2004	7278	7376.57	27040.59
	3035.1	1445.13	71.57	52.12	766.75	3711.98	166.8	1998.18	22.84	622.68	2732.41	3702.42	0	826.82	145.45	225.13	6940.92	12584.46
SHAHDOL	666	1491	2	0	174	418	40	2750	48	54	2494	4617	61	187	281	916	3766	10433
	184.53	471.1	0	0	2639.64	6683.36	43.5	3757.15	31	6145	3022.1	6660	326	1475	1184442	16287	1190689	41478.61
	1317.89	2240.32	5.45	0	441.81	794.6	39.91	883.74	20.43	35.19	1203.68	1431.34	55.08	132.63	602.08	628.75	3686.33	6146.57
SHEOPUR	213	638	0	0	138	516	0	717	0	3	38	520	2	83	0	1019	391	3496
	57.1	280.65	0	0	25520	84506	0	6291.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19832	25577.1	110924.2
	654.96	683.33	0	0	526.92	818.62	0	187.94	0	13.36	0.87	15.65	3.42	38.06	0	56.98	1186.17	1813.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SHIVPURI	689	1701	0	0	259	485	7	286	0	0	494	2178	2	1	1657	2795	3108	7446
	0	0	0	0	0	10511	0	0	0	0	0.8	5021	0	0	0	0	0.8	15532
	3101.86	7936.61	0	0	1125.86	1702.15	17.43	191.09	0	0	545.33	1140.56	3.22	1.61	262.47	2402.54	5056.17	13374.56
SIDHI	2759	532	776	440	7488	1938	3669	1338	312	18	1831	742	520	34	5708	2646	23063	7688
	1012	584	356.96	1279	828657.8	7155.12	2973	139	387.4	3	915.5	135	1601.25	85	2614.16	738	838518	10118.12
	5398.61	1022.61	268.67	10.79	5831.55	1291.98	2932.75	906.73	725.87	239.53	1364.17	463.96	385.25	180.49	2884.81	452.58	19791.68	4568.67
TIKAMGARH	227	1056	28	109	275	913	34	309	158	874	808	4370	17	222	12	631	1559	8484
	152	581	0	80	100	348400	0	60	0	1	1001.92	4766.38	2	1030	0	343	1255.92	355261.4
	545.76	1804.07	74.7	489.32	1066	2995.54	93.85	212.3	234.09	331.14	1329.2	270	70	252.25	906	351.2	4319.6	6705.82
UMARIA	407	123	273	16	695	339	402	249	462	250	2943	1858	599	139	599	421	6380	3395
	347.17	104.92	872.51	65.98	1178880	575022	346.93	214.89	188.03	101.75	5974.29	3734.58	506.75	117.59	455.84	320.38	1187572	579682.1
	1600.69	756.2	1051.87	272.12	1243.83	804.62	628.73	389.44	452.76	245	2084.43	1457.32	333.69	109.81	401.94	371.26	7797.94	4405.77
ANUPPUR	156	537	0	0	68	212	22	316	0	10	32	128	110	92	8517	4210	8905	5505
	44.6	217	0	0	186000	121234.9	0	288	0	12	0	218	0	0	69800	11528	255844.6	133497.9
	568.04	2269.7	0	0	169.03	4398.5	48.66	320.67	0	57.27	76.41	181.41	57.2	53.85	1005.91	826.11	1925.25	8107.51
ASHOK NAGAR	55	724	1	0	153	817	48	250	0	0	319	1795	113	956	70	257	759	4799
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	107.87	574.08	0.72	0	41.08	182.75	2.86	58.15	0	0	202.08	654.1	24.4	70.77	23.04	52.61	402.05	1592.46
BURHANPUR	135	846	0	11	102	76	0	651	0	0	628	811	288	0	164	34	1317	2429
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	601.38	178.18	0	27.55	187.64	215.01	0	212.5	0	0	401.86	130.08	231.76	0	65.48	3.97	1488.12	767.29
CHHINDWARA	470	2196	0	0	186	511	105	1013	1	89	3390	11813	55	89	362	2977	4569	18688
	392.42	1884.34	0	0	3809.7	24576.81	156	797.1	0	87	3904.34	10919	1.02	2.37	66	2762	8329.48	41028.62
	566.7	1037.99	0	0	136.9	572.5	8.92	267.28	2.2	18.51	2625.18	2468.5	78.18	171.66	31.19	199.75	3449.27	4736.19
DAMOH	96	1584	1	7	507	1046	0	1497	0	12	94	6334	19	185	0	731	717	11396
	0	1244	0	0	1282	81409	0	538	0	27	156.98	9187.39	855	54960	0	636.7	2302.48	148002.1
	288.18	1022.96	3	12.87	94.94	840.1	0	493.21	0	24.03	99.21	2013.41	40.96	225.64	0	245.54	526.29	4877.76
DATIA	31	688	0	1	321	915	2	521	0	0	33	383	4	34	172	483	563	3025
	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
	27.51	196.67	0	0.93	43.5	147.51	0.23	85.9	0	0	30.3	95.75	0.83	3.23	32.29	71.8	134.66	601.79
DEWAS	75	1311	0	0	37	2337	35	2194	0	11	902	7348	120	414	0	4121	1169	17736
	60.1	1233.6	0	0	40042.6	4500020	4.96	21443	0	0.01	1353	9985	30580	1204140	0	120	72040.66	5736942
	295.27	3182	0	0	92.5	570.35	58.35	802.66	0	4	1192.6	4212	74.3	385	0	141	1713.02	9297.01
GUNA	717	2485	0	3	67	520	1	4	0	0	850	2589	68	110	109	205	1812	5916
	869.57	2407.15	0	2.8	41120.4	1318664	2	44	0	0	827	2897.8	105050	174401.7	221.48	176.36	148090.6	1498594
	1662.53	1589.51	0	4.25	128.42	335.68	0.33	0.76	0	0	869.36	948.44	46.69	22.2	87.34	80.65	2794.67	2981.49
HARDA	6	219	0	11	7	12	0	240	0	0	331	844	0	50	0	216	344	1592
	0.26	126.45	0	10.07	16	9920	0	294.5	0	0	308	874.2	0	2580.52	0	1580.2	324.26	15385.94
	12.56	343.23	0	5.59	6.31	28.53	0	80.55	0	0	326.77	112.21	0	27.1	0	75.04	345.64	672.25
KATNI	301	821	0	0	113	310	535	1408	0	0	1021	2703	179	383	199	750	2348	6375
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1027.93	1477.53	0	0	256.51	948.35	994.1	591.52	0	0	928.08	1134.72	271.5	390.7	291.61	327.36	3769.73	4870.18
PANNA	201	1056	17	196	21	448	5	671	0	0	1666	3601	21	435	145	1109	2076	7516
	24.9	104.66	5.55	11.82	318400	2088787	0.13	46.77	0	0	2809.18	1898.91	52190	327240	0	0	373429.8	2418089
	348.6	1465.2	35.49	115.87	75.15	861.63	6.49	173.41	0	0	2247.34	1519.13	52.19	327.24	23.64	67.22	2788.9	4529.7
RAJGARH	613	2064	0	2	365	608	105	43	0	7	1438	5405	38	59	34	231	2593	8419
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2499.5	1147.95	0	3.5	731.48	1028.28	76.62	3.85	0	4.81	1810.28	2794.25	52.82	54.58	10.12	30.86	5180.82	5068.08
REWA	989	423	0	0	133	301	204	1490	142	298	2147	2673	24	28	434	192	4073	5405
	25.78	42.46	0	0	1280000	75132	16.19	576.44	878.12	42.16	2683.75	3561.19	112000	992.43	1597.1	2007	1397201	82353.68
	230.41	315.14	0	0	88.32	95.39	47.14	222.46	219.53	92.41	2450.16	2726.92	53.46	78.64	338.64	378.04	3427.66	3909
ALIRAJPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHIND	4	186	0	0	2	36	8	43	1	7	0	42	0	8	18	17	33	339
	1.02	186.58	0	0	3.32	12.16	5	3.75	4	0.3	0	0.33	0	0	0	0.82	13.34	203.94
	4.02	46.69	0	0	0.78	2.07	1.24	6.57	1.91	0.07	0	0	0	1.06	3.48	1.25	11.43	57.71
BHOPAL	0	55	0	0	0	45	0	221	0	1	46	419	0	70	0	61	46	872
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	58.38	0	0	0	38.97	0	117.4	0	1.87	53.92	133.75	0	19.2	0	18.37	53.92	387.94
GWALIOR	10	939	0	10	36	625	0	263	0	0	286	0	22	0	435	46	2580	
	1.01	161.34	0	1485.18	531	67653.67	0	105.57	0	0	0	148.34	0	14637.47	0	99.11	532.01	84290.68
	8.87	408.17	0	0.61	2.07	63.73	0	56.38	0	0	0	10.27	0	6.48	0	18.25	10.94	563.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
HOSHANGABAD	0	326	0	1	213	827	0	124	0	1	15	830	0	4	94	147	322	2260
	0	239.03	0	0	3108	44422	0	55.87	0	0	15	1087	0	2500	120	1624.87	3243	49928.77
	0	145.96	0	0.05	3.76	111.75	0	96.59	0	0	9.11	201.84	0	0	10	10.69	22.87	566.88
INDORE	5	384	0	0	290	28	14	934	0	0	2	424	74	213	1057	39	1442	2022
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20.46	731.26	0	0	11.77	16.71	5.54	426.98	0	0	2.75	120	38.38	202.97	28.09	55.74	106.99	1553.66
JABALPUR	0	665	0	26	0	224	0	565	0	18	10	716	0	38	650	189	660	2441
	0	738	0	0.99	0	20200	0	617	0	17.86	25	955	0	25090	560.8	140.2	585.8	47759.05
	0	1156.77	0	23.7	0	265.35	0	173.01	0	17.86	10.8	382.49	0	24.81	47.34	11.83	58.14	2055.82
MANDSAUR	10	340	0	0	32	345	19	850	0	0	129	3645	4	0	46	42	240	5222
	764	2051	0	0	5500	14925	40	1145.5	0	0	32.37	3957	2.54	0	48.59	72	6387.5	22150.5
	3.37	813.5	0	0	29.2	203.4	16.78	321.36	0	0	77.05	1522.7	2.3	0	20.72	416.32	149.42	3277.28
MORENA	7	541	0	23	3	1165	0	374	0	0	0	84	0	261	0	678	10	3126
	0.69	1372	0	8.7	201000	780277	0	5547	0	0	0	64.82	0	34387566	0	713	201000.7	35175549
	10.32	1125	0	9.23	0.34	324.2	0	220	0	0	0	12.47	0	378.89	0	132.21	10.66	2202
NARSINGHPUR	82	638	0	8	36	325	10	1529	5	38	407	222	26	77	106	103	672	2940
	86	957	0	8	14152	127725	15	1165	2.5	22	410	235	22100	38500	112	109	36877.5	168721
	52	668.05	0	5.36	12.85	92.88	15	201.75	1.25	18.79	70.62	23.31	19.75	38.7	22.46	24.72	193.93	1073.56
NIMACH	4	223	0	0	4	18	1	123	0	0	11	230	2	1	25	145	47	740
	4	148.84	0	0	374.38	17136.29	2	419.49	0	0	1132.32	7748.68	5871	869.56	15.97	59.67	7399.67	26382.53
	19.92	324.26	0	0	10.91	15.4	0.89	70.13	0	0	10.78	70.69	1.96	1	7.3	18.98	51.76	500.46
RAISEN	19	462	0	0	0	179	0	224	0	373	48	527	4	64	67	514	138	2343
	3	197	0	0	0	21026.23	0	271.47	0	15068	0	426.91	2	5255	4976	25519.13	4981	67763.74
	16.92	440.51	0	0	0	100.41	0	54.79	0	190.51	4.86	155	2.04	21.17	10.49	121.22	34.31	1083.61
RATLAM	23	477	0	0	1	368	0	1099	1	229	72	2759	19	14	499	1814	615	6760
	23	251.58	0	0	0	15675.48	0	1902.85	0	92272	72	61271	10000	8000	616.7	27971	10711.7	207343.9
	30.99	534.26	0	0	0.13	301.53	0	280	0.25	440.62	99.86	1765.58	3.98	4.42	35.33	103.67	170.54	3430.08
SAGAR	36	1129	0	8	42	2317	0	1655	0	435	0	1087	0	160	85	1707	163	8498
	68	1000.14	0	22	120.03	323818.7	0	47229.7	0	4	0	314856.7	0	69544.16	5	1289.88	193.03	757765.2
	99.5	1435.99	0	30.64	71	1200.82	0	707.76	0	153.02	0	269.27	0	200.5	7.68	268.72	178.18	4266.72
SEHORE	42	357	0	7	5	219	0	299	0	0	58	1298	2	51	2	41	109	2272
	4.5	198.83	0	0	0	71980	0	29.67	0	0	225	4249.68	1896	46129	0	37	2125.5	122624.2
	30.79	219.33	0	0.21	0.4	71.79	0	27.75	0	0	90	431.75	3	10.45	0.51	1.35	124.7	762.63
SHAJAPUR	23	321	0	0	30	295	20	23	0	0	175	1721	9	114	16	1012	273	3486
	42.41	243.74	0	0	204370	572240	38	43.7	0	0	245	2043.8	16463	144807	19.2	1413.6	221177.6	720791.8
	133.61	767.8	0	0	110.36	309.01	62.54	7.17	0	0	177.27	465.37	8.91	78.37	4.09	119.79	496.78	1747.51
SINGRAULI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UJJAIN	0	346	0	41	0	60	0	296	0	0	0	1507	0	46	0	66	0	2362
	0	341	0	63	0	30584	0	337	0	0	0	2353	0	49684	0	67	0	83429
	0	167.93	0	2.84	0	19.99	0	62.36	0	0	0	277.75	0	12.45	0	1.09	0	544.41
VIDISHA	22	728	0	1	411	450	0	526	0	24	30	804	15	125	67	202	545	2860
	21	472	0	1	21668	63800	0	6386	0	10	45	1041	138200	363272	62	137	159996	435119
	68.25	248.86	0	1.26	46.72	80.72	0	115.15	0	13.84	19.67	167.3	12.05	55.23	17.8	23.03	164.49	705.39
Total	16664	38296	1499	1543	48233	31284	13276	46217	1976	4422	87161	133134	3912	6286	39510	52475	212231	313657
	14119.02	33487.48	1600.82	11837.9	10594446	20920272	12134.6	133030.44	37838.6	1144811	5597858	3633012	5670341	43672389	1350150	228012.1	23278487	69776851
	43640.08	66536.47	2625.83	2019.43	26656.75	44309.08	10389	20273.64	3385.2	4830.31	60500.46	56272.89	5332.51	7395.44	9483.88	13656.86	162013.8	215294.1

Social auditing and inspection of NREGA work 2010-11

S.No.	Name Of The District	Must Roll Verified		Social Audit		Inspections Conducted			Gram Sabha Held			Complaints	
		NO of Muster Rolls Used	Verified	Total Gram Panchayats	No of GP where social Audit held	Total Works Taken up	NO. of Works Inspected at District Level	NO. of Works Inspected at Block Level	Total Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Sabhas held	No. of VMC metings held	No. of Complaints Received	No of Complaints Disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	BALAGHAT	27044	24423	692	692	8586	997	7589	692	1229	1798	173	15
2	BARWANI	97204	85539	416	416	11113	1203	11113	416	691	691	44	34
3	BETUL	86616	72510	556	556	12704	1244	12506	556	556	1321	117	84
4	CHHATARPUR	35301	35301	558	558	12034	1203	12034	558	2245	541	586	348
5	DHAR	55153	46956	761	761	11215	1122	11215	761	1474	1474	680	419
6	DINDORI	58233	56889	364	364	27997	2800	27997	364	902	902	43	41
7	JHABUA	69740	69740	376	376	7316	732	7316	376	778	778	95	82
8	KHANDWA	43725	36733	422	420	14730	1399	14351	422	712	0	298	132
9	KHARGONE	33539	33539	600	600	12757	1278	12757	600	1129	600	35	32
10	MANDLA	102562	56890	486	486	57887	13560	44327	486	1145	1045	11	3
11	SATNA	39574	36874	704	704	12527	1250	12527	704	1789	1789	127	89
12	SEONI	65050	61741	645	644	6233	1090	6540	645	3655	0	945	789
13	SHAHNOL	46148	43568	391	391	14010	1464	14010	391	1236	1236	147	94
14	SHEOPUR	10870	10826	225	225	12846	1413	12846	225	456	356	19	19
15	SHIVPURI	21887	17887	614	614	10622	1068	10622	614	614	1301	141	116
16	SIDHI	14055	11310	400	400	14055	13960	13352	400	400	400	38	33
17	TIKAMGARH	20335	14754	459	459	9109	911	9109	459	745	684	48	44
18	UMARIA	71286	70160	234	234	17580	2686	17580	234	592	592	10	3
19	ANUPPUR	64482	54869	282	282	25911	2497	24712	282	580	580	76	71
20	ASHOK NAGAR	7816	6229	335	335	4941	533	4446	335	571	266	44	40
21	BURHANPUR	6208	5025	167	167	167	645	6398	266	266	266	94	51
22	CHHINDWARA	81724	76791	803	803	17336	1565	14908	803	2018	421	139	114
23	DAMOH	23695	23298	1206	1206	17145	1782	17145	1206	1206	1206	259	248
24	DATIA	6214	5304	280	280	5469	365	4153	280	385	464	5	2
25	DEWAS	33749	29845	497	497	16506	1651	16506	497	3174	1052	295	267
26	GUNA	27350	2980	425	425	10546	1550	10546	425	1260	1260	240	240
27	HARDA	4469	3856	211	211	2316	487	2068	211	1513	1449	27	26
28	KATNI	64838	64638	407	407	6548	654	6548	407	889	5340	28	26
29	PANNA	31376	28045	395	395	10294	1048	10237	395	865	0	227	210
30	RAJGARH	56327	42678	627	627	18197	8189	18015	627	627	0	372	281
31	REWA	18780	16584	827	827	6151	624	5821	827	3308	827	78	52
32	ALIRAJPUR	29262	23407	288	288	32697	3270	32697	288	540	540	18	18
33	BHIND	14763	3933	447	447	2664	90	2313	447	716	242	0	0
34	BHOPAL	8811	6550	195	195	1866	182	1851	195	496	496	21	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
35	GWALIOR	10151	9328	299	299	4645	465	3277	299	1160	390	99	72
36	HOSHANGABAD	10233	8781	428	428	5029	519	5029	428	922	922	0	0
37	INDORE	14632	14632	335	335	3574	507	3574	335	632	245	6	6
38	JABALPUR	17439	16818	542	510	6383	597	5975	542	4173	3904	58	49
39	MANDSAUR	25630	23905	440	398	2435	262	2435	440	898	898	26	24
40	MORENA	12775	12600	490	490	7729	772	7729	490	775	775	252	150
41	NARSINGHPUR	15338	13963	455	455	9002	1235	9002	455	1070	455	84	71
42	NIMACH	12930	4870	239	239	4315	441	4315	239	239	239	51	29
43	RAISEN	15941	9634	498	469	6608	438	5009	498	741	202	18	18
44	RATLAM	29971	27637	418	418	10056	2815	10056	418	1053	0	0	0
45	SAGAR	38881	30772	760	760	11950	2164	11280	760	3065	97	160	145
46	SEHORE	28314	26785	497	497	4996	511	4996	497	1015	497	62	18
47	SHAJAPUR	16235	15423	554	554	8785	571	8785	554	554	1071	0	0
48	SINGRAULI	22155	20200	316	0	5465	507	5232	316	0	0	71	54
49	UJJAIN	13830	13164	609	609	6301	630	6301	609	4352	651	94	69
50	VIDISHA	12932	11851	580	580	4808	540	4808	580	580	948	125	57
Total		1675573	1440035	23755	23333	554156	87486	533958	23854	59991	41211	6586	4805

Social auditing and inspection of NREGA work 2009-10

S.No.	Name Of The District	Must Roll Verified		Social Audit		Inspections Conducted			Gram Sabha Held			Complaints	
		NO of Muster Rolls Used	Verified	Total Gram Panchayats	No of GP where social Audit held	Total Works Taken up	NO. of Works Inspected at District Level	NO. of Works Inspected at Block Level	Total Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Sabhas held	No. of VMC metings held	No. of Complaints Received	No of Complaints Disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	BALAGHAT	29516	27592	693	559	226	1226	12156	693	4	4	0	0
2	BARWANI	125165	110134	417	417	18966	1898	18966	417	691	691	44	37
3	BETUL	117299	104014	556	556	20609	2070	20196	556	1863	826	366	342
4	CHHATARPUR	45251	45251	558	552	14228	1423	10179	558	1699	472	369	247
5	DHAR	34064	32091	761	761	13222	1298	13222	761	1474	1474	512	281
6	DINDORI	28902	27457	364	364	26308	2631	26308	364	902	902	54	46
7	JHABUA	106725	106725	664	664	19284	1929	19284	664	1318	1318	114	98
8	KHANDWA	40026	30323	421	421	15088	1449	14654	421	714	0	153	82
9	KHARGONE	29753	29753	600	600	20623	1997	19168	600	1131	600	85	81
10	MANDLA	210520	195415	486	486	48142	5261	39401	486	1145	1045	69	61
11	SATNA	27224	22496	704	704	14334	1433	14334	704	1789	1789	188	166
12	SEONI	99478	76822	645	645	6580	654	6561	645	4281	1022	820	96
13	SHAHDOL	50697	50697	391	391	14893	1502	14893	391	391	391	140	127
14	SHEOPUR	14208	7484	226	226	12830	1668	12830	226	421	1447	49	33
15	SHIVPURI	23034	20797	614	614	9805	985	9805	614	614	1301	141	116
16	SIDHI	18594	17407	718	672	17462	1752	17428	718	662	718	56	48
17	TIKAMGARH	45262	42495	459	459	9049	905	9049	459	459	296	34	28
18	UMARIA	89100	82590	234	234	17328	2496	17328	234	592	592	3	1
19	ANUPPUR	57092	31488	282	282	17826	1782	17512	282	580	580	116	112
20	ASHOK NAGAR	9173	6282	335	258	5368	533	4255	335	551	3	81	75
21	BURHANPUR	8365	7468	167	165	4807	487	4801	167	266	264	85	40
22	CHHINDWARA	64035	57287	803	801	23723	2065	21957	803	1844	701	570	506
23	DAMOH	28563	25635	461	461	13572	1398	13175	461	1206	1206	182	178
24	DATIA	2385	2246	280	280	3297	294	3022	280	385	464	11	9
25	DEWAS	70655	67999	497	497	14529	1453	13803	497	2639	917	46	38
26	GUNA	26001	24085	425	425	7056	1050	7056	425	1260	1260	227	217
27	HARDA	5520	5019	211	211	1943	351	1784	211	924	494	19	8
28	KATNI	31858	21876	407	407	6334	634	6334	407	407	407	25	22
29	PANNA	41895	37860	395	394	8626	805	8533	395	1146	203	137	125
30	RAJGARH	93253	70142	627	627	10073	1516	10014	627	1698	1698	308	176
31	REWA	12389	11109	827	790	18240	1743	15524	827	3308	827	152	81
32	ALIRAJPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	BHIND	9642	2663	447	252	1350	246	676	447	575	2	4	4
34	BHOPAL	13144	10861	195	195	1896	190	1896	195	496	496	19	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
35	GWALIOR	12181	10211	321	299	4715	472	4227	299	1896	1268	52	49
36	HOSHANGABAD	9286	6618	428	428	3730	395	3730	428	922	428	38	38
37	INDORE	26705	26705	335	335	3740	446	3740	335	632	76	66	61
38	JABALPUR	17053	16988	542	537	5009	3823	4069	542	4161	4161	86	36
39	MANDSAUR	22668	19630	440	440	1780	345	1780	440	898	898	57	56
40	MORENA	11930	9208	490	489	3111	311	3111	490	775	775	202	131
41	NARSINGHPUR	18568	15546	457	457	4988	2148	4857	457	1077	457	198	116
42	NIMACH	10813	4241	238	204	3077	308	3077	238	238	0	39	16
43	RAISEN	17410	12391	498	247	3407	95	1886	498	1222	202	40	37
44	RATLAM	35279	31538	419	419	8623	2070	8623	419	1054	417	8	8
45	SAGAR	53448	42826	760	760	10980	1599	10930	760	1541	98	295	292
46	SEHORE	14703	13172	498	498	3191	335	3132	498	2038	2038	45	39
47	SHAJAPUR	132	15961	554	554	5055	512	5055	554	554	1071	58	48
48	SINGRAULI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	UJJAIN	14059	13169	609	609	3148	312	3148	609	4368	1103	70	37
50	VIDISHA	8102	8076	580	580	3794	400	3794	580	1596	495	66	29
Total		1881125	1657843	23039	22226	505965	60695	491263	23017	60407	37897	6499	4492

Social auditing and inspection of NREGA work 2008-09

S.No.	Name Of The District	Must Roll Verified		Social Audit		Inspections Conducted			Gram Sabha Held			Complaints	
		NO of Muster Rolls Used	Verified	Total Gram Panchayats	No of GP where social Audit held	Total Works Taken up	NO. of Works Inspected at District Level	NO. of Works Inspected at Block Level	Total Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Sabhas held	No. of VMC metings held	No. of Complaints Received	No of Complaints Disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	BALAGHAT	57906	32897	693	585	15178	1411	12319	693	3	3	11	10
2	BARWANI	103336	81464	417	302	10850	1085	10850	417	691	4	98	53
3	BETUL	128498	113805	558	556	36702	3123	33997	558	556	1515	72	61
4	CHHATARPUR	75844	62530	558	558	9981	1190	12836	558	6539	1040	215	185
5	DHAR	52034	21652	762	18	25295	515	9170	762	0	0	345	160
6	DINDORI	62318	52970	364	42	25914	2462	22027	364	902	902	53	49
7	JHABUA	116624	116624	664	664	12977	1298	12977	664	1320	1320	80	76
8	KHANDWA	48005	44421	421	64	19850	1857	19056	421	421	256	5	5
9	KHARGONE	86352	48184	600	600	26313	2630	26300	600	1108	600	96	82
10	MANDLA	145620	118980	493	490	22022	2202	19379	493	1145	1045	65	61
11	SATNA	49285	43311	703	703	11774	1177	11774	703	1759	1732	162	136
12	SEONI	112867	74456	645	21	5506	399	4003	645	1884	651	641	84
13	SHAHDOL	0	101378	392	392	14199	5247	14199	392	392	0	213	183
14	SHEOPUR	25977	17737	226	41	192	72	97	226	2119	128	0	0
15	SHIVPURI	32050	27243	615	615	10554	1058	10554	615	615	1301	141	116
16	SIDHI	42420	42420	614	614	30751	3085	30739	718	2974	718	150	144
17	TIKAMGARH	80363	71120	459	459	8484	851	8484	459	3452	2589	9	4
18	UMARIA	220950	204050	234	234	9775	1084	9775	234	592	592	7	4
19	ANUPPUR	80406	57897	282	242	14410	1357	14296	282	580	580	34	30
20	ASHOK NAGAR	29347	21018	335	42	5109	4809	5056	807	807	752	126	119
21	BURHANPUR	16730	13185	1317	177	3476	278	2750	266	177	0	18	14
22	CHHINDWARA	116777	92830	1554	1554	23257	2031	21320	808	4228	4191	211	179
23	DAMOH	39130	22666	1259	979	12113	1120	8927	461	1206	1206	90	77
24	DATIA	6025	4909	280	140	3588	395	2640	280	577	165	17	17
25	DEWAS	97980	78355	497	497	17736	1452	17598	497	497	1015	51	46
26	GUNA	36976	34284	425	425	7728	795	7728	425	1260	1260	191	165
27	HARDA	11218	7675	211	211	1936	201	1537	211	552	352	43	38
28	KATNI	77584	18235	407	331	6375	2395	6375	407	0	0	193	55
29	PANNA	38965	35138	395	395	9916	671	8550	395	958	388	84	67
30	RAJGARH	77528	64854	627	627	9583	710	8873	627	1704	1704	352	309
31	REWA	32915	30628	827	87	9478	942	9270	827	4	798	495	372
32	ALIRAJPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	BHIND	886	508	447	0	370	12	256	447	551	2	0	0
34	BHOPAL	2107	1735	195	195	918	93	918	195	437	380	23	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
35	GWALIOR	8083	5070	299	214	2626	267	1056	299	1267	932	36	36
36	HOSHANGABAD	7467	4955	428	61	2582	261	2582	428	3572	922	39	23
37	INDORE	20269	19104	335	311	3464	498	3464	335	634	282	0	0
38	JABALPUR	27396	27396	2709	2134	3821	3471	3821	542	2168	2168	32	16
39	MANDSAUR	27416	21714	441	34	5462	2920	5462	441	899	899	55	52
40	MORENA	9000	8200	489	42	3136	313	3136	489	778	776	258	258
41	NARSINGHPUR	18841	9414	457	28	3612	565	3070	457	579	301	92	85
42	NIMACH	4555	2873	238	35	787	138	787	238	9	0	17	5
43	RAISEN	4973	3212	502	27	2481	165	1597	502	761	516	28	24
44	RATLAM	35319	35319	419	16	7375	1481	7375	419	1054	367	3	3
45	SAGAR	25491	17559	760	618	8498	958	4678	760	2028	101	267	117
46	SEHORE	7493	5692	499	649	2367	160	1794	499	1235	765	8	6
47	SHAJAPUR	11941	11941	554	554	3759	1512	3759	554	2696	1081	33	28
48	SINGRAULI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	UJJAIN	7497	5166	612	195	2362	135	2362	612	3615	1210	16	8
50	VIDISHA	8426	7425	580	130	3405	281	2431	580	1396	744	40	40
Total		2329190	1944199	27798	17908	478047	61132	432004	23612	62701	38253	5215	3619

The NREGA payment processed through banks/post office 2010-11

S.NO	Name Of The District	NO. of Bank Account Opened				Amount of wages Disbursed through bank Accounts (Rs. in Lakhs)		No. of Post Office Account Opened				Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Accounts(Rs. in lakhs)		Total Accounts					Total Amount Disbursed(Rs.in lakhs)		
		Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%	Total	%		%
1	2	4		5		6		7		8		9		10=4+7		11=5+8		12=10+11		12=6+9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	BALAGHAT	124015	2.72	9318	0.52	5026.291	2.75	82214	11.81	40925	14.13	4581.098	14.60	206229	3.92	50243	2.41	256472	3.49	9607	4.49
2	BARWANI	195093	4.28	0	0.00	11344.57	6.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	195093	3.71	0	0.00	195093	2.66	11345	5.30
3	BETUL	182811	4.01	77442	4.32	5590.984	3.06	7138	1.03	1021	0.35	216.093	0.69	189949	3.61	78463	3.77	268412	3.66	5807	2.71
4	CHHATARPUR	161063	3.53	1733	0.10	3473.28	1.90	12685	1.82	531	0.18	357.62	1.14	173748	3.31	2264	0.11	176012	2.40	3831	1.79
5	DHAR	97276	2.13	91533	5.11	11088.89	6.07	23896	3.43	10851	3.75	646.55	2.06	121172	2.31	102384	4.92	223556	3.05	11736	5.49
6	DINDORI	0	0.00	57357	3.20	3149.93	1.73	0	0.00	74706	25.80	4175.5	13.30	0	0.00	132063	6.34	132063	1.80	7326	3.42
7	JHABUA	0	0.00	116985	6.52	6080.16	3.33	0	0.00	5963	2.06	285.4	0.91	0	0.00	122948	5.90	122948	1.68	6365	2.97
8	KHANDWA	104708	2.30	49710	2.77	7189.64	3.94	4757	0.68	655	0.23	13.91	0.04	109465	2.08	50365	2.42	159830	2.18	7204	3.37
9	KHARGONE	0	0.00	216136	12.06	8151.19	4.46	0	0.00	19981	6.90	1052.2	3.35	0	0.00	236117	11.34	236117	3.22	9203	4.30
10	MANDLA	150764	3.31	17131	0.96	9000.02	4.93	34273	4.92	4115	1.42	856.24	2.73	185037	3.52	21246	1.02	206283	2.81	9856	4.61
11	SATNA	267182	5.86	7851	0.44	5329.98	2.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	267182	5.08	7851	0.38	275033	3.75	5330	2.49
12	SEONI	58625	1.29	14006	0.78	2389.675	1.31	150211	21.58	33058	11.42	4397.279	14.01	208836	3.97	47064	2.26	255900	3.49	6787	3.17
13	SHAHDOL	177589	3.89	40539	2.26	6295.23	3.45	100	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	177689	3.38	40539	1.95	218228	2.97	6295	2.94
14	SHEOPUR	14616	0.32	37620	2.10	2814.59	1.54	3723	0.53	9506	3.28	507.09	1.62	18339	0.35	47126	2.26	65465	0.89	3322	1.55
15	SHIVPURI	174734	3.83	13763	0.77	4012.1	2.20	2649	0.38	240	0.08	277.39	0.88	177383	3.37	14003	0.67	191386	2.61	4289	2.00
16	SIDHI	173990	3.82	44020	2.46	3017.72	1.65	5780	0.83	1020	0.35	98.6	0.31	179770	3.42	45040	2.16	224810	3.06	3117	1.46
17	TIKAMGARH	67992	1.49	30119	1.68	3117.3	1.71	38279	5.50	4123	1.42	1301.4	4.15	106271	2.02	34242	1.64	140513	1.91	4418	2.06
18	UMARIA	104510	2.29	16049	0.90	6092.35	3.34	31027	4.46	2734	0.94	1689.17	5.38	135537	2.58	18783	0.90	154320	2.10	7781	3.64
19	ANUPPUR	114333	2.51	14441	0.81	7107.486	3.89	255	0.04	0	0.00	2.11	0.01	114588	2.18	14441	0.69	129029	1.76	7109	3.32
20	ASHOK NAGAR	41618	0.91	0	0.00	882.99	0.48	2226	0.32	0	0.00	27.69	0.09	43844	0.83	0	0.00	43844	0.60	911	0.43
21	BURHANPUR	36742	0.81	32096	1.79	1888.26	1.03	1890	0.27	762	0.26	26.09	0.08	38632	0.73	32858	1.58	71490	0.97	1914	0.89
22	CHHINDWARA	119413	2.62	66908	3.73	5952.28	3.26	12884	1.85	3552	1.23	416.36	1.33	132297	2.52	70460	3.38	202757	2.76	6368	2.98
23	DAMOH	127270	2.79	3435	0.19	2321.73	1.27	24418	3.51	364	0.13	701.83	2.24	151688	2.89	3799	0.18	155487	2.12	3024	1.41
24	DATIA	2034	0.04	10179	0.57	421.81	0.23	6313	0.91	5983	2.07	482.46	1.54	8347	0.16	16162	0.78	24509	0.33	904	0.42
25	DEWAS	49690	1.09	49688	2.77	3628.36	1.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	49690	0.95	49688	2.39	99378	1.35	3628	1.70
26	GUNA	59362	1.30	24332	1.36	3882.21	2.13	19437	2.79	15473	5.34	1435.89	4.58	78799	1.50	39805	1.91	118604	1.62	5318	2.49
27	HARDA	12299	0.27	43329	2.42	235.83	0.13	4906	0.70	5267	1.82	251.18	0.80	17205	0.33	48596	2.33	65801	0.90	487	0.23
28	KATNI	117082	2.57	25340	1.41	4685.69	2.57	20440	2.94	986	0.34	587.05	1.87	137522	2.62	26326	1.26	163848	2.23	5273	2.46
29	PANNA	125515	2.75	5297	0.30	5043.54	2.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	125515	2.39	5297	0.25	130812	1.78	5044	2.36
30	RAJGARH	203570	4.46	34200	1.91	5964.8	3.27	24956	3.58	5784	2.00	719.25	2.29	228526	4.35	39984	1.92	268510	3.66	6684	3.12
31	REWA	171987	3.77	42725	2.38	2901.12	1.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	171987	3.27	42725	2.05	214712	2.93	2901	1.36
32	ALIRAJPUR	0	0.00	84218	4.70	4293.14	2.35	0	0.00	9247	3.19	477.02	1.52	0	0.00	93465	4.49	93465	1.27	4770	2.23
33	BHIND	31368	0.69	7295	0.41	453.75369	0.25	5707	0.82	5342	1.84	224.10446	0.71	37075	0.71	12637	0.61	49712	0.68	678	0.32
34	BHOPAL	30540	0.67	10808	0.60	293.48	0.16	7029	1.01	2191	0.76	94.11	0.30	37569	0.71	12999	0.62	50568	0.69	387	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
35	GWALIOR	30766	0.67	13525	0.75	1026.92	0.56	3632	0.52	2854	0.99	235.83	0.75	34398	0.65	16379	0.79	50777	0.69	1263	0.59
36	HOSHANGABAD	132575	2.91	31	0.00	533.925	0.29	16064	2.31	0	0.00	280.002	0.89	148639	2.83	31	0.00	148670	2.03	814	0.38
37	INDORE	47257	1.04	4803	0.27	1331.26	0.73	6869	0.99	558	0.19	57.71	0.18	54126	1.03	5361	0.26	59487	0.81	1389	0.65
38	JABALPUR	50635	1.11	62635	3.49	3083.43	1.69	208	0.03	251	0.09	68.37	0.22	50843	0.97	62886	3.02	113729	1.55	3151	1.47
39	MANDSAUR	76510	1.68	27960	1.56	2341.2	1.28	17900	2.57	5240	1.81	482.3	1.54	94410	1.80	33200	1.59	127610	1.74	2823	1.32
40	MORENA	0	0.00	70700	3.94	1964.05	1.08	153	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	153	0.00	70700	3.40	70853	0.97	1964	0.92
41	NARSINGHPUR	57489	1.26	2686	0.15	1748.39	0.96	18850	2.71	963	0.33	664.78	2.12	76339	1.45	3649	0.18	79988	1.09	2413	1.13
42	NIMACH	40882	0.90	9544	0.53	1196.3319	0.66	12421	1.78	27	0.01	442.47892	1.41	53303	1.01	9571	0.46	62874	0.86	1638	0.77
43	RAISEN	36465	0.80	4700	0.26	647.97	0.35	29364	4.22	400	0.14	280.39	0.89	65829	1.25	5100	0.24	70929	0.97	928	0.43
44	RATLAM	171451	3.76	254	0.01	2076.26	1.14	17643	2.53	1001	0.35	620.18	1.98	189094	3.60	1255	0.06	190349	2.59	2696	1.26
45	SAGAR	189641	4.16	12422	0.69	4415.2	2.42	14591	2.10	1856	0.64	652.31	2.08	204232	3.89	14278	0.69	218510	2.98	5067	2.37
46	SEHORE	0	0.00	178997	9.98	2453.842	1.34	1166	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	1166	0.02	178997	8.60	180163	2.45	2454	1.15
47	SHAJAPUR	138472	3.04	36569	2.04	1517.73	0.83	10816	1.55	395	0.14	168.64	0.54	149288	2.84	36964	1.78	186252	2.54	1687	0.79
48	SINGRAULI	164231	3.60	4231	0.24	2689.21	1.47	2431	0.35	3467	1.20	892.2	2.84	166662	3.17	7698	0.37	174360	2.38	3581	1.67
49	UJJAIN	26336	0.58	62268	3.47	1251.55	0.69	5056	0.73	7675	2.65	464.97	1.48	31392	0.60	69943	3.36	101335	1.38	1717	0.80
50	VIDISHA	99645	2.19	5976	0.33	1177.62	0.65	11799	1.69	482	0.17	173	0.55	111444	2.12	6458	0.31	117902	1.61	1351	0.63
	Total	4560146	100.00	1792904	100.00	182575.27	100.00	696156	100.00	289549	100.00	31383.85	100.00	5256302	100.00	2082453	100.00	7338755	100.00	213955	100.00
	Average	91202.92		35858.1		3651.5054		13923.1		5791		627.677		105126		41649.1		146775.1		4279.1	

The NREGA payment processed through banks/post office 2009-10

S.NO	Name Of The District	NO. of Bank Account Opened				Amount of wages Disbursed through bank Accounts (Rs. in Lakhs)		No. of Post Office Account Opened				Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Accounts(Rs. in lakhs)		Total Accounts					Total Amount Disbursed(Rs.in lakhs)		
		Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%	Total	%		%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	BALAGHAT	112795	2.61	0	0.00	9413.24	4.78	92974	14.21	0	0.00	3123.11	11.96	205769	4.14	0	0.00	205769	3.00	12536	5.62
2	BARWANI	195093	4.52	0	0.00	13668.06	6.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	195093	3.92	0	0.00	195093	2.84	13668	6.12
3	BETUL	182592	4.23	77524	4.65	6977.497	3.54	7138	1.09	1021	0.45	395.1	1.51	189730	3.82	78545	4.14	268275	3.91	7372	3.30
4	CHHATARPUR	142147	3.29	18018	1.08	2941.94	1.49	9388	1.43	531	0.23	501	1.92	151535	3.05	18549	0.98	170084	2.48	3443	1.54
5	DHAR	96757	2.24	89441	5.36	8971.31	4.55	22880	3.50	8607	3.78	348.56	1.33	119637	2.41	98048	5.17	217685	3.17	9320	4.18
6	DINDORI	0	0.00	57357	3.44	3053.94	1.55	0	0.00	74706	32.84	3977.93	15.23	0	0.00	132063	6.97	132063	1.92	7032	3.15
7	JHABUA	0	0.00	192150	11.52	9667.75	4.91	0	0.00	15271	6.71	270.3	1.03	0	0.00	207421	10.95	207421	3.02	9938	4.45
8	KHANDWA	104708	2.43	49710	2.98	7942.51	4.03	4757	0.73	655	0.29	147.96	0.57	109465	2.20	50365	2.66	159830	2.33	8091	3.63
9	KHARGONE	0	0.00	205378	12.32	6960.66	3.53	0	0.00	18099	7.96	369.84	1.42	0	0.00	223477	11.79	223477	3.26	7331	3.28
10	MANDLA	130924	3.03	17131	1.03	9058.78	4.60	33564	5.13	4115	1.81	1854.36	7.10	164488	3.31	21246	1.12	185734	2.71	10913	4.89
11	SATNA	267053	6.19	7851	0.47	7266.76	3.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	267053	5.37	7851	0.41	274904	4.00	7267	3.26
12	SEONI	56250	1.30	13704	0.82	2704.819	1.37	146906	22.45	32690	14.37	4587.548	17.56	203156	4.09	46394	2.45	249550	3.63	7293	3.27
13	SHAHDOL	182409	4.23	29083	1.74	7388.25	3.75	553	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	182962	3.68	29083	1.53	212045	3.09	7388	3.31
14	SHEOPUR	14616	0.34	36620	2.20	2247.78	1.14	3223	0.49	9506	4.18	539.41	2.06	17839	0.36	46126	2.43	63965	0.93	2787	1.25
15	SHIVPURI	174734	4.05	13763	0.83	4952.33	2.51	1383	0.21	240	0.11	94.75	0.36	176117	3.54	14003	0.74	190120	2.77	5047	2.26
16	SIDHI	309637	7.17	75893	4.55	15394.48	7.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	309637	6.23	75893	4.00	385530	5.62	15394	6.90
17	TIKAMGARH	67486	1.56	30050	1.80	5680.48	2.88	37732	5.77	3792	1.67	1000.41	3.83	105218	2.12	33842	1.79	139060	2.03	6680	2.99
18	UMARIA	88324	2.05	15849	0.95	5911.38	3.00	25370	3.88	2734	1.20	2067.09	7.91	113694	2.29	18583	0.98	132277	1.93	7978	3.57
19	ANUPPUR	111564	2.58	14435	0.87	7710.24	3.91	4778	0.73	0	0.00	85.46	0.33	116342	2.34	14435	0.76	130777	1.90	7795	3.49
20	ASHOK NAGAR	35990	0.83	0	0.00	665.21	0.34	930	0.14	0	0.00	11.06	0.04	36920	0.74	0	0.00	36920	0.54	676	0.30
21	BURHANPUR	51218	1.19	10098	0.61	1054.06	0.53	4431	0.68	1462	0.64	81.13	0.31	55649	1.12	11560	0.61	67209	0.98	1135	0.51
22	CHHINDWARA	105713	2.45	58727	3.52	5015.21	2.55	10879	1.66	4132	1.82	425.41	1.63	116592	2.35	62859	3.32	179451	2.61	5440	2.44
23	DAMOH	127270	2.95	3435	0.21	2113.36	1.07	24418	3.73	364	0.16	650.16	2.49	151688	3.05	3799	0.20	155487	2.26	2763	1.24
24	DATIA	946	0.02	7365	0.44	216.65	0.11	5663	0.87	5490	2.41	149.35	0.57	6609	0.13	12855	0.68	19464	0.28	366	0.16
25	DEWAS	49588	1.15	49649	2.98	3913.88	1.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	49588	1.00	49649	2.62	99237	1.45	3914	1.75
26	GUNA	59362	1.38	24332	1.46	2603.35	1.32	19437	2.97	15473	6.80	1115.73	4.27	78799	1.59	39805	2.10	118604	1.73	3719	1.67
27	HARDA	1692	0.04	43514	2.61	228.59	0.12	3408	0.52	3957	1.74	193.08	0.74	5100	0.10	47471	2.50	52571	0.77	422	0.19
28	KATNI	122279	2.83	4995	0.30	2565.35	1.30	18249	2.79	810	0.36	406.86	1.56	140528	2.83	5805	0.31	146333	2.13	2972	1.33
29	PANNA	111641	2.59	1275	0.08	5633.72	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	111641	2.25	1275	0.07	112916	1.64	5634	2.52
30	RAJGARH	166645	3.86	1298	0.08	6058.95	3.07	21308	3.26	836	0.37	258.41	0.99	187953	3.78	2134	0.11	190087	2.77	6317	2.83
31	REWA	171878	3.98	42719	2.56	5602.43	2.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	171878	3.46	42719	2.25	214597	3.13	5602	2.51
32	ALIRAJPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
33	BHIND	13352	0.31	4774	0.29	176.48362	0.09	1668	0.25	2480	1.09	74.60547	0.29	15020	0.30	7254	0.38	22274	0.32	251	0.11
34	BHOPAL	13535	0.31	10437	0.63	513.39	0.26	7029	1.07	1542	0.68	142.65	0.55	20564	0.41	11979	0.63	32543	0.47	656	0.29
35	GWALIOR	16844	0.39	11049	0.66	916.79	0.47	3143	0.48	1872	0.82	176.42	0.68	19987	0.40	12921	0.68	32908	0.48	1093	0.49
36	HOSHANGABAD	132575	3.07	31	0.00	309.711	0.16	14876	2.27	0	0.00	176.285	0.67	147451	2.97	31	0.00	147482	2.15	486	0.22
37	INDORE	44257	1.03	7803	0.47	1630.65	0.83	6488	0.99	465	0.20	54.17	0.21	50745	1.02	8268	0.44	59013	0.86	1685	0.76
38	JABALPUR	43389	1.01	49395	2.96	2683.75	1.36	770	0.12	357	0.16	16.65	0.06	44159	0.89	49752	2.63	93911	1.37	2701	1.21
39	MANDSAUR	68670	1.59	27890	1.67	2290.4	1.16	16820	2.57	5225	2.30	280.2	1.07	85490	1.72	33115	1.75	118605	1.73	2570	1.15
40	MORENA	0	0.00	63754	3.82	1329.46	0.67	51	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	51	0.00	63754	3.36	63805	0.93	1329	0.60
41	NARSINGHPUR	57477	1.33	2577	0.15	1349.16	0.68	18726	2.86	863	0.38	573	2.19	76203	1.53	3440	0.18	79643	1.16	1922	0.86
42	NIMACH	40882	0.95	9544	0.57	441.83248	0.22	12421	1.90	27	0.01	147.60253	0.57	53303	1.07	9571	0.51	62874	0.92	590	0.26
43	RAISEN	34229	0.79	4700	0.28	724.03	0.37	21943	3.35	400	0.18	390.02	1.49	56172	1.13	5100	0.27	61272	0.89	1114	0.50
44	RATLAM	171451	3.97	254	0.02	2009.98	1.02	17643	2.70	1001	0.44	407.03	1.56	189094	3.80	1255	0.07	190349	2.77	2417	1.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
45	SAGAR	185411	4.30	9262	0.56	4048.28	2.05	13436	2.05	1520	0.67	622.83	2.38	198847	4.00	10782	0.57	209629	3.05	4671	2.09
46	SEHORE	0	0.00	178997	10.73	1384.246	0.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	178997	9.45	178997	2.61	1384	0.62
47	SHAJAPUR	138472	3.21	36569	2.19	1715.18	0.87	10816	1.65	395	0.17	32.24	0.12	149288	3.00	36964	1.95	186252	2.71	1747	0.78
48	SINGRAULI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
49	UJJAIN	14693	0.34	53272	3.19	1201.41	0.61	1693	0.26	6338	2.79	323.76	1.24	16386	0.33	59610	3.15	75996	1.11	1525	0.68
50	VIDISHA	99645	2.31	5976	0.36	750.25	0.38	7442	1.14	482	0.21	50.83	0.19	107087	2.15	6458	0.34	113545	1.65	801	0.36
Total		4316193	100.00	1667648	100.00	197057.97	100.00	654334	100.00	227458	100.00	26122.31	100.00	4970527	100.00	1895106	100.00	6865633	100.00	223175	100.00
Average		86323.86		33353		3941.1594		13086.7		4549.2		522.4462		99410.54		37902.1		137312.7		4463.5	

The NREGA payment processed through banks/post office 2008-09

S.NO	Name Of The District	NO. of Bank Account Opened				Amount of wages Disbursed through bank Accounts (Rs. in Lakhs)				No. of Post Office Account Opened				Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)				Total Accounts				Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%	Total	%	Total	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1	BALAGHAT	93587	2.69	0	0.00	2401.26	2.99	30239	7.54	0	0.00	696	9.35	123826	3.19	0	0.00	123826	2.23	3097	3.53		
2	BARWANI	134000	3.85	0	0.00	5204.63	6.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	134000	3.45	0	0.00	134000	2.41	5205	5.94		
3	BETUL	160820	4.62	60598	4.22	5779.849	7.21	3786	0.94	0	0.00	153.462	2.06	164606	4.24	60598	3.60	225204	4.05	5933	6.77		
4	CHHATARPUR	101456	2.92	11684	0.81	2067.69	2.58	2633	0.66	5737	2.33	93.24	1.25	104089	2.68	17421	1.04	121510	2.18	2161	2.47		
5	DHAR	79786	2.29	59298	4.13	2698.9	3.37	15169	3.78	8211	3.34	102.92	1.38	94955	2.45	67509	4.01	162464	2.92	2802	3.20		
6	DINDORI	0	0.00	57357	3.99	884.13	1.10	0	0.00	74706	30.39	374.31	5.03	0	0.00	132063	7.85	132063	2.37	1258	1.44		
7	JHABUA	0	0.00	158177	11.01	3826.68	4.77	0	0.00	16894	6.87	40.42	0.54	0	0.00	175071	10.40	175071	3.15	3867	4.41		
8	KHANDWA	88801	2.55	42485	2.96	3850.84	4.80	21490	5.36	4899	1.99	249.87	3.36	110291	2.84	47384	2.82	157675	2.83	4101	4.68		
9	KHARGONE	0	0.00	195375	13.59	3605.48	4.50	0	0.00	17804	7.24	58.64	0.79	0	0.00	213179	12.67	213179	3.83	3664	4.18		
10	MANDLA	69940	2.01	37445	2.61	2385.291	2.97	17518	4.37	17607	7.16	993.135	13.34	87458	2.25	55052	3.27	142510	2.56	3378	3.85		
11	SATNA	217173	6.24	2469	0.17	4662.85	5.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	217173	5.60	2469	0.15	219642	3.95	4663	5.32		
12	SEONI	33383	0.96	7871	0.55	376.694	0.47	44002	10.97	24524	9.98	638.304	8.57	77385	1.99	32395	1.92	109780	1.97	1015	1.16		
13	SHAHDOL	123950	3.56	35668	2.48	3954.065	4.93	1840	0.46	635	0.26	5.962	0.08	125790	3.24	36303	2.16	162093	2.91	3960	4.52		
14	SHEOPUR	6839	0.20	20545	1.43	572.617	0.71	1081	0.27	3596	1.46	65.231	0.88	7920	0.20	24141	1.43	32061	0.58	638	0.73		
15	SHIVPURI	163966	4.71	13438	0.93	4328.22	5.40	480	0.12	240	0.10	0	0.00	164446	4.24	13678	0.81	178124	3.20	4328	4.94		
16	SIDHI	195480	5.62	64702	4.50	2106.05	2.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	195480	5.04	64702	3.84	260182	4.68	2106	2.40		
17	TIKAMGARH	52919	1.52	37524	2.61	1596.16	1.99	22523	5.62	15658	6.37	78.62	1.06	75442	1.94	53182	3.16	128624	2.31	1675	1.91		
18	UMARIA	62231	1.79	15037	1.05	2571.71	3.21	20229	5.04	3799	1.55	945.1	12.69	82460	2.12	18836	1.12	101296	1.82	3517	4.01		
19	ANUPPUR	101916	2.93	14391	1.00	3024.33	3.77	15229	3.80	0	0.00	54.25	0.73	117145	3.02	14391	0.86	131536	2.36	3078	3.51		
20	ASHOK NAGAR	33490	0.96	0	0.00	213.92	0.27	1905	0.47	0	0.00	0.71	0.01	35395	0.91	0	0.00	35395	0.64	215	0.25		
21	BURHANPUR	50582	1.45	18097	1.26	98.68	0.12	0	0.00	6335	2.58	12.27	0.16	50582	1.30	24432	1.45	75014	1.35	111	0.13		
22	CHHINDWARA	58947	1.69	44495	3.10	713.71	0.89	3449	0.86	3862	1.57	53	0.71	62396	1.61	48357	2.87	110753	1.99	767	0.88		
23	DAMOH	103673	2.98	985	0.07	770.13	0.96	23086	5.76	198	0.08	94.57	1.27	126759	3.27	1183	0.07	127942	2.30	865	0.99		
24	DATIA	897	0.03	7315	0.51	222.68	0.28	4834	1.21	5490	2.23	222.31	2.99	5731	0.15	12805	0.76	18536	0.33	445	0.51		
25	DEWAS	29214	0.84	33554	2.33	1743.86	2.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	29214	0.75	33554	1.99	62768	1.13	1744	1.99		
26	GUNA	57206	1.64	24332	1.69	1025.87	1.28	19437	4.85	15076	6.13	380.75	5.11	76643	1.97	39408	2.34	116051	2.09	1407	1.61		
27	HARDA	2144	0.06	15449	1.07	153.46	0.19	2922	0.73	1850	0.75	108.68	1.46	5066	0.13	17299	1.03	22365	0.40	262	0.30		
28	KATNI	119824	3.44	4995	0.35	2324.36	2.90	17920	4.47	810	0.33	397.26	5.34	137744	3.55	5805	0.34	143549	2.58	2721	3.11		
29	PANNA	87953	2.53	1275	0.09	2100.24	2.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	87953	2.27	1275	0.08	89228	1.60	2100	2.40		
30	RAJGARH	143414	4.12	1430	0.10	728.89	0.91	25803	6.43	836	0.34	40.28	0.54	169217	4.36	2266	0.13	171483	3.08	769	0.88		
31	REWA	166796	4.79	35210	2.45	1917.71	2.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	166796	4.30	35210	2.09	202006	3.63	1918	2.19		
32	ALIRAJPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
33	BHIND	4413	0.13	2136	0.15	47.49241	0.06	671	0.17	292	0.12	4.77	0.06	5084	0.13	2428	0.14	7512	0.14	52	0.06		
34	BHOPAL	6241	0.18	8689	0.60	235.67	0.29	1054	0.26	1124	0.46	32.11	0.43	7295	0.19	9813	0.58	17108	0.31	268	0.31		
35	GWALIOR	12090	0.35	1992	0.14	319.9	0.40	2319	0.58	227	0.09	74.33	1.00	14409	0.37	2219	0.13	16628	0.30	394	0.45		
36	HOSHANGABAD	132315	3.80	291	0.02	149.22	0.19	103	0.03	0	0.00	64.22	0.86	132418	3.41	291	0.02	132709	2.39	213	0.24		
37	INDORE	44257	1.27	7803	0.54	773.92755	0.97	6488	1.62	465	0.19	28.33	0.38	50745	1.31	8268	0.49	59013	1.06	802	0.92		
38	JABALPUR	35102	1.01	34198	2.38	1684.1	2.10	846	0.21	168	0.07	13.21	0.18	35948	0.93	34366	2.04	70314	1.26	1697	1.94		
39	MANDSAUR	60261	1.73	25941	1.80	1690.9	2.11	16002	3.99	5225	2.13	293.98	3.95	76263	1.97	31166	1.85	107429	1.93	1985	2.27		
40	MORENA	0	0.00	48280	3.36	1448.3	1.81	27	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	27	0.00	48280	2.87	48307	0.87	1448	1.65		
41	NARSINGHPUR	57477	1.65	2577	0.18	728.76	0.91	18726	4.67	863	0.35	230.98	3.10	76203	1.96	3440	0.20	79643	1.43	960	1.10		
42	NIMACH	34227	0.98	9544	0.66	233.94	0.29	7224	1.80	196	0.08	33.89	0.46	41451	1.07	9740	0.58	51191	0.92	268	0.31		
43	RAISEN	26661	0.77	4300	0.30	183.09	0.23	14402	3.59	205	0.08	81.43	1.09	41063	1.06	4505	0.27	45568	0.82	264	0.30		
44	RATLAM	181056	5.20	254	0.02	1988.46	2.48	17060	4.25	1001	0.41	628.29	8.44	198116	5.11	1255	0.07	199371	3.58	2616	2.99		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
45	SAGAR	168276	4.84	7012	0.49	1158.59	1.44	9371	2.34	720	0.29	48.13	0.65	177647	4.58	7732	0.46	185379	3.33	1207	1.38
46	SEHORE	0	0.00	163364	11.37	514.242	0.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	163364	9.71	163364	2.94	514	0.59
47	SHAJAPUR	102395	2.94	30295	2.11	743.57	0.93	7942	1.98	228	0.09	0	0.00	110337	2.84	30523	1.81	140860	2.53	744	0.85
48	SINGRAULI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
49	UJJAIN	5098	0.15	46845	3.26	195.67	0.24	370	0.09	6110	2.49	47.39	0.64	5468	0.14	52955	3.15	58423	1.05	243	0.28
50	VIDISHA	69491	2.00	22542	1.57	179.56	0.22	2886	0.72	251	0.10	5.12	0.07	72377	1.86	22793	1.35	95170	1.71	185	0.21
Total		3479747	100.00	1437264	100.00	80186.35	100.00	401066	100.00	245842	100.00	7445.47	100.00	3880813	100.00	1683106	100.00	5563919	100.00	87630	100.00
Average		69594.94		28745.3		1603.727		8021.32		4916.8		148.9094		77616.26		33662.1		111278.4		1752.6	

Appendix V

Work projection under NREGA for 2010-11

Shelf of works Through Which Employment to be Provided	Total No. of Spill over Works From Previous year	%	Total No. of New Works Taken up in Current Year	%	No. of Works Likely to Spill Over From Current Financial Year to Next financial	%	No. Of New Works Proposed for next financial year	%	Benefit Achieved Unit	%	Persondays To be Generated	%	Estimated Cost (In Lakhs)					
													On Unskilled Wage	%	On Material including skilled and semiskilled wages	%	Total	%
Rural Connectivity	300	0.12	35	0.01	36	0.02	88	0.01	12029.3	0.00	159917	0.03	13893.37	99.04	134.91	0.96	14028.28	100.00
Flood Control and Protection	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	28993	11.80	27718	9.69	30783	12.94	153342	12.97	10397786.93	0.84	40080232	7.24	991993.76	57.57	731232.94	42.43	1723226.7	100.00
Drought Proofing	3565	1.45	2137	0.75	1503	0.63	8089	0.68	240790699.2	19.47	8338316	1.51	6738483.39	68.83	3050954.15	31.17	9789437.54	100.00
Micro Irrigation Works	47103	19.17	60010	20.98	42283	17.77	237530	20.10	72275723.71	5.84	45269083	8.18	29910280.3	64.23	16656882.24	35.77	46567162.6	100.00
Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by	4960	2.02	8407	2.94	4541	1.91	35264	2.98	7675591.66	0.62	13542157	2.45	2773156.69	58.13	1997133.23	41.87	4770289.92	100.00
Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	98014	39.90	122059	42.68	93451	39.28	317609	26.87	98885944.44	8.00	138124997	24.96	129905785	72.71	48754323.34	27.29	178660108	100.00
Land Development	5480	2.23	8568	3.00	5438	2.29	163845	13.86	22955768.38	1.86	22523149	4.07	8013856.39	66.33	4067420.66	33.67	12081277.1	100.00
Any Other activity Approved by MRD	33728	13.73	30701	10.74	32328	13.59	70648	5.98	655105694	52.97	177742914	32.12	41007298	61.82	25328039.29	38.18	66335337.3	100.00
Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra	23513	9.57	26343	9.21	27562	11.58	195426	16.54	128570080.3	10.40	107554286	19.44	35460085.1	60.24	23400905.2	39.76	58860990.3	100.00
Total	245656	100.00	285978	100.00	237925	100.0	1181841	100.00	1236669318	100.00	553335051	100.00	254814832	67.27	123987026	32.73	378801858	100.00

